"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are fair, colder, northwesterly winds.

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VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,202. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1897.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock Market.—Dull and featureless.

Wheat, 90; corn, 29½; cotton, 7⅛.

FOREIGN.—Cecil Rhodes testified again before the Parliamentary Committee regarding the Transvaal raid. The Queen of Great Britain has returned to London, and several American women will be presented to her to-day. There are indications in his Dublin speech last night that Timothy Harrington will withdraw from the Parnell section of the Irish Party.—Page 7.

CONGRESS.—The Senate yesterday discussed the Indian Appropriation bill without taking final action. A bill was introduced to provide a set form of credentials for Senators elected. The House passed the Naval Appropriation bill without amendment. The Ways and Means Committee made a radical increase in the rates of duty on fruits. The President permitted thirty-four private pension bills to become laws without his signature.—Page 4.

THE LEGISLATURE.—Senator Ellsworth yesterday introduced a bill to prohibit the publication of alleged portraits in newspapers. The Senate advanced the Richmond County Police bill to third reading. It was decided not to adjourn over inauguration week. The Free Textbook bill passed the House by 82 to 15. A resolution for an investigation into reported sales of State salt lands was adopted by the Assembly. Hearings were given on the bills for municipal ownership of gas plants, for the sale of poisons by merchants, and on the bill prohibiting the carrying of "knockout drops."—Page 3.

Page 1.

Reports that Consul General Lee, at Havana, has threatened to tender his resignation are denied at Washington.

Two murderers committed suicide yesterday, one at Emsdale, Ontario, and the other at Tallahassee, Fla.

In the House yesterday Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio,) took occasion to denounce civil service reform, and was roundly applauded by Republican members.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has placed with the Carnegie Company, at Homestead, Penn., an order for 65,000 tons of steel rails.

The powers yesterday ordered Greece to evacuate Crete within twenty-four hours. King George replied that he would do so if the autonomy of the island was guaranteed by Europe.

A mass meeting of Greeks and sympathizers with Greece was held in Chickering Hall last night, and resolutions of sympathy were passed. Letters from Senator Hoar and others were read, and speeches were made by men familiar with Eastern conditions.

Page 2.

Some valuable books mysteriously disappeared yesterday from Bangs & Co.'s Sixth Avenue auction house.

Major McKinley yesterday continued ill. His doctor insisted that he should not see visitors.

Mr. Hanna said yesterday that his first efforts in Congress would be devoted to securing the passage at the earliest possible moment of a revenue law constructed on protective tariff lines.

General Passenger Agent Francis of the Burlington and Missouri yesterday announced that the railway will not grant special privileges to the class of people who are to attend the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight.

John D. Hart was convicted in Philadelphia yesterday of aiding in a Cuban filibustering expedition by the steamer Laurada. He asked for a new trial, and was allowed to give bail until the motion is argued next Tuesday.

The statement of a concession by Nicaragua for a railroad from Lake Nicaragua to the Caribbean Sea caused much discussion, some thinking it would be a benefit to the United States, while others, represented by Warner Miller, could see no excuse for or profit in the project.

Page 3.

The conference called by the Committee on Organization of the National Sound Money League begins to-day.

The battleship Massachusetts arrived yesterday from Charleston and will go into dry dock to-day for repairs.

The Canalboatmen's Association yesterday secured the introduction of a bill providing for State operation of the canal traffic.

Westchester Grand Jury has returned a presentment to the Supreme Court calling for the indictment of forty-six Assessors for gross neglect of duty.

It was rumored at Police Headquarters yesterday that ex-Police Captain Pickett will make an application to the Police Commissioners to be reinstated.

Vice Admiral Jorge Montt, ex-President of Chile, arrived yesterday, and will study the United States Navy with the view of improving that of Chile.

The West End Association's refusal to allow an ash dump at West Ninety-sixth Street has led Street Cleaning Commissioner Waring to announce that hereafter the extra work done in that district will cease.

The Social Reform Club passed resolutions denouncing any encroachment on Union Square by the Metropolitan Traction Company and heard reports from labor organizations to the effect that very few unemployed workingmen became public charges.

Page 4.

The Morris Wheelmen gave a reception, entertainment, and dance at Schnorer Club Hall last night.

Silver Republicans in Congress have issued a call for a meeting of a provisional National Committee at Chicago in June.

The annual meeting of the Intercollegiate Amateur Athletic Association will be held next Saturday, and sweeping changes in the constitution are expected.

A game of hockey was played by Companies K and I, Seventh Regiment, resulting in a victory for Company K by a score of 2 to 0.

Speaker Tappan, in the Arkansas State House of Representatives, yesterday pleaded for a settlement of the indebtedness to the Government.

Judge Beekman denied the injunction sought by Mrs. Nellie R. Kurtz to prevent the leasing of a house in West End Avenue to the Riverside Wheelmen.

Page 5.

The judges at the Dog Show continued to award the prizes yesterday. George Work won all the prizes for French bulldogs, and the judge decided in favor of the rose ear.

Page 7.

The first annual ball of the Harlem Bachelors was held in the Harlem Opera House last night.

Mrs. Cleveland, her mother, and her children occupied the new home of the President, in Princeton, N. J., yesterday.

The Midwinter Club held its first meeting in Sherry's smaller ballroom. Many prominent society people were present.

The boats from Poughkeepsie will begin running Thursday, and it is expected that the ice on the river will be broken in a few days, so that traffic may be resumed. The people along the shore fear a heavier inundation than usual.

The thirty-first annual banquet of the Alumni of the Medical Department of the New York University was held at the Waldorf last night, after the election of officers.

A number of lives have been sacrificed to the floods in Kentucky, and in other States the damage to property has been great.

At an auction sale of rare and standard books at the rooms of Bangs & Co., yesterday the prices were low.

Page 12.

The taking of testimony in the case of Patrick Goggins, charged with the murder of little Mary Bryan, was begun yesterday.

The taking of testimony in the Koerner-Redgate murder case was completed yesterday, and counsel will address the jury to-day.

Delegations from the Real Estate Exchange and from the Board of Trade and Transportation are going to Albany to oppose the passage of the Finn bill to legalize the obstruction of the sidewalks in the vicinity of the markets. L. J. Callanan will try to secure the indictment of Gen. C. H. T. Collis.

An independent movement has been started for the formation of a Citizens' Union, having, as its object, the complete separation of local issues from National and State elections. Many men, prominent in business, political, professional, and social life have become members of the Committee on Organization, and signed the declaration of principles which has been issued.

The Legislative Committee on Trusts continued its examination of the American Sugar Refining Company's methods by questioning G. Waldo Smith of the Wholesale Grocers' Association. It began an investigation of the American Tobacco Company, with the testimony of James B. Duke, whose examination will be continued to-day.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Post Office Notice—Foreign Mails—Page 11.
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Amusements.—Page 11.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
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AMERICAN RAILS FOR CANADA.

Canadian Pacific Road Orders 65,000 Tons from Carnegie Company.

Closely upon the heels of the announcement Feb. 20 that the London representative of the Carnegie Company, at Homestead, Penn., had taken orders for 100,000 tons of steel rails for export, chiefly for English railroads, yesterday the fact was made known that the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company has placed an order with the Carnegie Company for 65,000 tons of steel rails. No mention was made of the price.

HIGH HAT'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Lack of a Constitutional Majority Gives It a Reprieve.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Feb. 23.—In the House to-day the bill prohibiting the wearing of high hats in theatres was defeated on final passage. The vote was: Yeas, 79; nays, 71, it being less than a Constitutional majority. It is probable the bill will be passed later.

MR. BRYAN IN CONNECTICUT.

An Invitation of the House Rejected by the Senate.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 23.—The House to-day, by a vote of 55 to 31, passed a resolution inviting W. J. Bryan to visit the Capitol during his stay in this State Feb. 25 and 26.

In the Senate the resolution was rejected by an emphatic yea and nay vote.

MINISTER OFFERS A BRIBE.

Would Pay $50 to be Appointed on West Point Visiting Board.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—"I have many cash offers from men who desire to purchase my political indorsement for office," said Congressman Bowers of California today; "but the most interesting comes from a minister, who offers to pay me $50 if I will secure him a place on the Board of Visitors to West Point Military Academy.

"Of course, I never reply to such letters."

HOWARD GOULD A SLUMMING

And the Train Which Was to Take Him to Texas Left Him.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 23.—Howard Gould, who arrived in the city Sunday night, and was to leave at 3 A. M. to-day, failed to appear at the station on time. His car was detached, and the train to carry him on his Texas trip over the Gould lines went away without him.

Monday night Howard met his old friend Capt. Kimball of New York, and told him as he had several hours hanging heavily on his hands, he would like to go slumming. They called on Chief of Detectives Desmond, who showed them through the dismal bastile, then turned them over to a good Indian of his staff, who piloted them through the bad lands, Hop Alley, and "Lava beds." It was sunrise when young Gould reached the hotel.

In the meantime General Manager Doddridge of the Gould system was looking high and low for his distinguished charge.

A NEW OIL TRUST FORMED.

It Will Fight the Standard Vigorously at All Points.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 23.—The consolidation of the United States Pipe Line Company, the Producers and Refiners' Pipe Line Company, the Producers' Oil Company, Limited, and the Pure Oil Company of Jersey City means that the independent oil producers of Pennsylvania will now fight. Under the name of the Pure Oil Company, they have organized a trust on the same basis and lines as the Standard Oil Company, and the fight to be waged against the octopus will now begin in earnest.

Nearly all the capitalists in the new trust are from Pittsburg or Virginia, with the exception of Michael M. Murphy, the Philadelphia millionaire, and Hugh King of New York. The Pure Oil Company was organized a year ago under the anti-trust laws of Pennsylvania. At the Jersey City meeting it was organized under the trust laws of New Jersey, and the capital stock was increased from $1,000,000 to $3,000,000. In addition to the Board of Directors, fifteen Trustees were elected. They will control the stock. To sell the stock will require the unanimous vote of the Trustees. This would prevent the Standard or any of its agents from securing control.

The independents now have only one distributing point in Europe, and this is at Hamburg. They were shut out of other points by the Standard buying up all the tankage. It is now the intention to distribute their oil from Antwerp, Rotterdam, and other places.

Hanna's Appointment Pleases.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 23.—Gov. Bushnell has received many letters and telegrams from prominent people, congratulating him upon his selection of M. A. Hanna to succeed Mr. Sherman. The Governor declines to give Mr. Hanna's letter of thanks and acceptance to the public, for the reason that Mr. Hanna has not made the Governor's letter public, but it is known that Mr. Hanna promises to do his best to maintain the honor and dignity of the position.

Among those sending messages were several Ohio Congressmen, Joseph P. Smith, and J. Addison Porter.

GREECE TOLD TO WITHDRAW

Ordered by the Powers to Evacuate Crete Within Twenty-four Hours.

KING GEORGE MAKES ANSWER.

He Will Abandon the Island if Its Autonomy Is Guaranteed by Europe—Great Excitement in Athens over the Call.

VIENNA, Feb. 23.—According to dispatches received here from Athens this morning, the representatives of the powers made a demand upon the Government of Greece to-day for the withdrawal of the Greek troops from the Island of Crete.

It was the intention of Emperor Francis Joseph to have started for Cape Martin for a season of recreation yesterday, but in view of the still unsettled state of affairs in Crete, the Emperor has deferred his departure until next Sunday.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—The Gaulois asserts that the powers have called upon Greece to evacuate Crete within twenty-four hours, and that Greece has consented to do so, provided the autonomy of the island be guaranteed.

ATHENS, Feb. 23.—The entire country is in a state of intense anxiety and unrest over the situation, and there is the widest speculation as to what the final outcome will be. The people are deeply incensed against the powers for their intervention in Crete, and their attitude is causing some apprehension in Court and Government circles.

King George to-day issued a proclamation that is intended to cool the popular passions, and thus avert what might prove a national crisis. He enjoins the country to be calm and dignified, and to confide in the Government, which, he says, is doing everything possible to uphold the honor of Greece and maintain the rights of the Hellenic peoples.

MORE SHOOTING AT CANEA.

The Turkish Outposts Make an Attack On the Christians.

CANEA, Feb. 23.—Great excitement was caused here last night by smart rifle firing to the westward of the town. It was soon learned that the firing was taking place between the Turkish outposts and Christian insurgents, and the report spread that the outposts had been driven back and the insurgents were approaching the town. Crowds of residents went to the ramparts of the city and anxiously watched the outcome of the fighting. The firing ceased in a short time without either side having gained any material advantage, or, so far as known, causing any casualties.

A Turkish warship in Suda Bay and the soldiers in the arsenal there to-day fired repeatedly at the village which was shelled Sunday by the foreign fleets. There was absolutely no reason for this attack, except that the Turks were desirous of provoking an occasion for further intervention on the part of the European powers. A white flag was flying over the position occupied by the insurgents, but this did not prevent the firing. The insurgents, understanding, probably, the motives of the Turks, did not reply to the fire.

The leaders of the insurgents who were shelled Sunday have made through the Greek Commodore a formal protest against the action of the foreign Admirals. They declare in their protest that, acting in obedience to the powers, they refrained from actual hostilities against the Moslems as long as it was possible, but the Turks, having shelled their position for two days, they were finally compelled to reply to the fire. The protesters ask whether the powers are determined to allow the Turks to destroy the Christians in Crete as they did the Armenians in Anatolia.

THE COAST OF CRETE BLOCKADED.

The Warships of the Powers Keeping a Vigilant Watch.

ATHENS, Feb. 23.—A dispatch to The Asty from Canea says that the foreign warships are now rigorously blockading the coast of Crete. The British torpedo boats are especially active, rapidly steaming along the coast and keeping a sharp lookout to prevent the landing of troops, provisions, or munitions of war.

Many vessels have been stopped by the blockading fleets and not allowed to proceed until they satisfactorily proved that they were engaged in legitimate business. So strict is the blockade that the carrying of letters to the Piraeus from the force of Col. Vassos, the commander of the Greek Army of occupation, is prohibited.

THE BOMBARDMENT AT CANEA.

Instructions Given to the British Admiral Are Kept a Secret.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—In the House of Commons to-day the Right Hon. George N. Curzon, Parliamentary Secretary to the Foreign Office, said, in reply to an inquiry upon the subject, that the signal for the bombardment of the insurgents' position at Canea was given by Admiral Canevaro of the Italian Navy, as commander of the united fleets by reason of seniority.

The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, replying to the request made yesterday by Sir William Harcourt that the instructions given to the British Admiral at Canea be laid before the House, said that he was compelled to decline to comply with the demand, as it would be impolitic to do so.

TO SETTLE THE TROUBLE.

Lord Salisbury's Proposal, It is Said, Will Be Adopted.

VIENNA, Feb. 23.—The Fremdenblatt says that the powers are on the verge of an agreement as to the method to be pursued to restrain Greece from further hostile action in Crete, and to settle the future administration of the affairs of the island.

Lord Salisbury's proposals favoring the granting of autonomy to Crete under the administration of a Prince of Greece, the paper says, have virtually been adopted by the powers.

THE EUROPEAN EXCHANGES.

Stock Markets Open Quiet and Continue Firm During the Day.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The Stock Exchange market opened quiet to-day. The tendency was better.

Shortly after the opening prices showed a slight advance, consols both for money and the account being ¼ higher than yesterday's closing prices, and American railroad stocks ⅛ to ⅛ higher, with the exception of Erie first preferred, which was unchanged throughout the day. The market closed quiet, consols for money and the account closing at ⅝ advance on the day, and American railroads from parity with yesterday's closing to ⅛ higher on the day.

Advices from the various Continental Bourses show increased confidence, somewhat higher prices, increased business, and quiet closings.

BERLIN, Feb. 23.—The Berlin and Frankfort Boerses opened firm to-day. The feature of the market was a large increase in the buying on both Exchanges.

SARCASTIC SYMPATHY FOR TURKEY

The Pennsylvania House Would Arm the Lycoming Tigers.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 23.—In the lower house of the Legislature to-day the following resolution by Mr. Corey of Luzerne was adopted:

"Resolved, (If the Senate concurs) That the sympathy of the Legislature of Pennsylvania is hereby extended to the powers of Russia, England, Germany, Austria, and Italy in their heroic struggle to protect suffering Turkey from the aggressions of the 'unspeakable' Greeks; also that we recommend to his Excellency Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, the advisability of immediately dispatching Commodore William M. Kidd with a fleet of Schuylkill River tugboats to assist the aforesaid powers in blockading the ports of Greece; also, that Col. James B. Coryll be directed to arm the Lycoming County Tigers, to the teeth, and hold them in readiness to be transported to the scene of hostilities on a day's notice."

AUSTRIA MOBILIZING HER FORCES.

War Not Thought to be Improbable by the Emperor.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The Paris correspondent of The Chronicle telegraphs that the Austrian War Office is making every necessary preparation for the mobilization of the forces. The work proceeds day and night. Emperor Francis Joseph spends hours every day with his military advisers.

The correspondent adds that the sailing of five Austrian warships yesterday from Pola for Canea is regarded merely as a precaution, but that war is not thought to be improbable.

A GREEK MASS MEETING.

Resolutions of Sympathy Passed at Chickering Hall.

About 800 of the Greeks and their sympathizers in this city held an enthusiastic meeting at Chickering Hall last night and adopted resolutions saying:

"We, as citizens of New York, mindful of the benefits received from the matchless literature and from the arts and sciences of Greece, recalling the heroic struggles of her people in the past against Asiatic barbarism at Marathon, Thermopylae, Platea, and Salamis, extend our warm sympathy to the Christian people of Crete, and of Greece, and devoutly wish their union under the Hellenic flag."

J. B. Miller, the lawyer, who has taken a warm interest in Turkish affairs, presided, and made a brief address. Letters of regret from Senator Hoar, the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, Gen. Di Cesnola, Charles S. Fairchild, the Rev. Dr. MacArthur, the Rev. Dr. Huntington, Mayor Strong, who was absent because of "a lame leg," and others were read.

Senator Hoar said: "The government of Christians by Turks is an offense to civilization. It is especially out of place in Europe. It is an anachronism as the nineteenth century is ending. The powers of Europe ought to let Greece and the Turks alone, and the waning, setting Turkish crescent will no longer shed its baneful light over the beautiful Island of Crete."

Dr. Parkhurst said: "What is the matter with European civilization, and why is it that out of the six Governments that control the destinies of Europe, not one comes to the front with moral prowess enough to break the shackles of diplomacy, and to hew a path for the extermination of the Unspeakable Turk?"

The Rev. James McChrystal, who has been a missionary in Turkey, said: "The Koran is a creed of murder, lust, and rapine. I have been on fields of Syria which were the domain of civilization in the time of the Roman Emperors, and have seen that even the Roman military roads are wiped out. The Turk's creed makes him kill his neighbor if he cannot make that neighbor a convert. It is not statesmanship to keep Crete from Greece, or keep Armenia from governing itself. The Moslem power is passing and must pass away."

R. S. Tharin, an aged Washington lawyer who is a candidate for the appointment of Minister to Greece, said: "The Mohammedan creed teaches that there are only two houses, the house of Islam and the house of war. When the Turk tries diplomacy he is merely trying a flank movement on the house of war. Step by step, as other nations have become better because they have a principle on which to grow, Turkey has grown worse because it has an idea on which to degenerate."

A Fight over Washington.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Feb. 23.—Quarreling over the merits of George Washington was the cause of John Connell, of this place, being badly stabbed last night by an Englishman named Michael Morris. Connell's proposition was that Washington was the greatest General the world ever knew. The Englishman, of course, took the negative side. Words led to blows, and as Connell was better at blows than Morris was, the latter resorted to his pocket knife, and slashed Connell several times over the head and face.

The Youngest Life Prisoner.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 23.—The youngest life prisoner ever received at the penitentiary registers from Indian Territory. He is called Taylor Hickman, and is thirteen years old. Taylor and his eleven-year-old brother went on the warpath, killed a white man, scalped him, and went after an axe to destroy the evidence, but were caught. The younger brother died.

National Banks to Consolidate.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 23.—The National, formerly the First National, Bank and the Fourth National Bank of this city have consolidated, and will do business as the First National Bank, beginning about May 1, at 23 North High Street. A fifteen-thousand-dollar new front will be put in.

Greater New York Charter.

Full text in Brooklyn Eagle Library, out today. Price, ten cents. For sale by all newsdealers.—Adv.

THE SPOILS SYSTEM UPHELD

Republicans in the House Applaud Mr. Grosvenor's Denunciation of Civil Service Reform.

ATTITUDE OF MR. M'KINLEY.

Mr. Bailey Declares that Patronage Deprives Congressmen of Independence, but, Nevertheless, He Disapproves of the Merit System of Appointment.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The House late this afternoon ran unexpectedly into an interesting and possibly significant discussion of the civil service law. It came about by the consideration of a bill to amend the Revised Statutes, so as to give the Governors of Territories the power to remove as well as to appoint certain Territorial officers.

Mr. Bailey, (Dem., Texas,) a member of the Committee on the Judiciary, opposed the bill, describing it as a purely partisan one, intended to enable the Governor of Arizona, soon to be appointed by the incoming Administration, to remove Democratic officials, who, under the law, were entitled to serve two years longer, and put in Republicans.

Mr Murphy—But these men have already served four years, and propose now to hold on two years longer, when the term of their appointment was for but two years.

Mr. Bailey, continuing, said he sympatnised with the Republicans in their present condition. They were soon to face 350,000 officeseekers, with perhaps 50,000 or 60,000 offices to fill. "And," addressing the Republicans, "you can no more hope to escape from defeat at the election for members of the Fifty-sixth Congress than the Democrats could hope to escape National condemnation for the errors of the President soon to go out of office."

Mr. Bailey characterized the burden of office-seeking as the greatest curse upon Congressional service; it provoked, if it did not necessitate, a sense of dependence upon the Executive that ought not to exist.

Mr. Catron (Rep., N. M.,) favored the passage of the bill, as did also Mr. Flynn, (Rep., Oklahoma,) who asked that the Republicans be treated as they had treated the Democrats under like conditions; that to the Governors of the Territories be given power to remove as well as to appoint their executive officials. "It is said there is some politics in this bill. Suppose there is, as far as I am concerned, I am in favor of wiping out the civil service law and filling every office with Republicans." [Applause.]

Mr. Grosvenor Sneers at the Law.

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio,) did not see that Governors of Territories were entitled to any more consideration in the matter of making appointments than Presidents of the United States. And yet under the civil service law, in its latest development, the President could not take his stenographer, his typewriter, or even a messenger into the White House with him, without the consent of this bureau, which had usurped all functions of the Government.

"I am in favor of the bill, however," he said, "because I believe it to be a step in the right direction. There is a tide rising in this country which will sweep this bureaucracy from power. The young men propose to have something to say and to do about the government of their country." [Applause.]

The Law Defended.

Mr. Grosvenor's assertion about the power of the President to appoint employes to offices in the White House had been made in connection with statements about other officials, who, he asserted, were also deprived of the power of selecting even their confidential clerks or cashiers. These were responded to vigorously by Mr. Brosius, (Rep., Penn.,) Chairman of the Committee on Civil Service Reform. He said that the merit system was the best one by which young men could gain admission into the public service. It saved them the humiliation of becoming beggars at the feet of "bosses," who are supposed to have these favors to grant. They were saved the degradation of becoming the servile tools of politicians.

There was no objection, Mr. Brosius continued, to the application of the merit system in regulating admission to the public service, but the scandal of the spoils system continued inside the service, and, if promotion could be made to depend upon merit alone, there would be no objection to the system on the part of any one.

Meaning of Grosvenor's Remarks.

Mr. Bailey, resuming the floor, said that the remarks of the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Grosvenor) were worthy of great consideration by the House, not only because of his prominence as a Republican leader, but because of his well-known relations to the incoming President. These made what he had to say upon this subject a matter of deep interest and importance.

Mr. Bailey was proceeding to refer to the declarations of the Republican Party upon the subject of civil service reform, when he was interrupted by Mr. Steele, (Rep., Ind.,) who asked: "But what do you think of it yourself?"

Mr. Bailey, (impressively)—I think it is a humbug, Sir.

Mr. Faris, (Rep., Ind.)—Why didn't you repeal the law, then?

Mr. Bailey—Because we didn't have sense enough. I think we will know better next time. [Laughter.]

In conclusion, Mr. Bailey expressed the hope that the statements from the gentleman from Ohio and the applause which they met on the Republican side were prophetic of what is to be, and that we should have done with this "snivel service reform."

Mr. Grosvenor, again getting the floor, referred to Mr. Bailey's assumption of intimate relationship between himself and the President-elect, and remarked that if that gentleman had been in the House in the Fiftieth or Fifty-first Congress he would have known that the first bitter controversy he (Mr. Grosvenor) had had as a member upon the floor was with that distinguished gentleman, then a colleague from the State of Ohio, upon what is called the merit system. "But he lost no confidence in my Republicanism," said Mr. Grosvenor, "in consequence of our differences of opinion, and I lost none in his statesmanship or my belief in his ultimate good sense." [Laughter.]

Civil Service System Denounced.

The civil service system, Mr. Grosvenor went on to say, was a sinuous, infamous conspiracy upon the Government, and was made the greatest power of the spoilsman ever enacted. No Government had ever adopted this system but that was compelled to adopt a civil pension list as a concomitant thereof, just as the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Brosius) was compelled to bring in here the other day a bill to pension the incompetents fastened on the service by this merit system. It was not a question of merit, Mr. Grosvenor insisted, but a question of who stood highest in all the "bugologies" of the land. He mentioned the case of an eligible certified by the Civil Service Commission who possessed not only the certificate of "merit," but also a certificate of recent dismissal from a penitentiary.

The saying that this is a Government for the people, by the people, of the people, has become as sounding brass and tinkling cymbals.

"When," he asked, "was the Government ever administered better or cheaper than before Pendleton and the Democratic Party perfected this patent medicine system?" [Laughter.] He said the climax of the action of the present Administration in extending the civil service law was now being considered. It was to be the promulgation of an order which would make it impossible to right the wrongs that had been committed by the spoilsmen in the last four years, riding roughshod over every department of the Government. He warned the members of the House that the people would not stand this. [Applause.]

Responsibility for the Law.

An opportunity was given Mr. Brosius to reply briefly to Mr. Grosvenor. He disclaimed, in the first place, that gentleman's assertion that the law was a Democratic law. It had been passed, he said, by a Republican House, and for more than twenty-five years the Republican Conventions had vied with the Democratic Conventions in their approval of this system.

"And when I hear such sentiments as those," he exclaimed, "and notice the applause that comes from Republican Representatives manifesting their approval of those statements, I can but feel that it is the fleshing of a sword in the heart of the President-elect." [Cries of "Oh! Oh!"]

He quoted from Major McKinley's letter of acceptance of the Republican nomination last year, in which he stated that "the Republican Party will take no backward step on this question," and added: "That is patriotism, which found its impersonation in that great citizen of Ohio who, for the next four years, will have the entire control of the executive service of the country."

After a short denunciation of the spoils system, as practiced in Congress, by Mr. Walker, (Rep., Mass.,) the previous question on the passage of the bill was ordered, and the bill passed by a vote of 119 to 57, apparently an almost strictly party vote.

A WOMAN RESTORES ORDER.

She Forcibly Ejects a Man from a Salvation Army Meeting.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 23.—Mrs. Sarah Stewart of the Salvation Army demonstrated last evening that she was a pretty good sort of woman to have connected with a corps of the army located in a rough neighborhood.

William Bradford entered the barracks intent on breaking up the meeting. He came near doing it. He knocked down a Lieutenant and four or five privates, kicked over furniture, and was in a way to do more mischief when Mrs. Stewart took him in hand.

Grabbing him by the back of his coat collar and his trousers, she started him on a run down the room.

She did not let go until she reached the door, and, as the impetus gained was considerable, Bradford did not stop there, as Mrs. Stewart did, but landed in a heap at the foot of the steps. Thereupon he disappeared.

He was arrested to-day.

GEN. HARRISON'S DAUGHTER.

She Is to be Called Mary Elizabeth and Not Ruth, as Was Reported.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 23.—Mary Elizabeth, and not Ruth, is the name which has been chosen for little Miss Harrison, who arrived at the home of Gen. Benjamin Harrison Sunday morning.

Mary is the name of the child's mother, and Elizabeth that of Mrs. Harrison's sister, wife of Lieut. Parker of New York.

Had the child been a boy, it would have received the name of William Henry Harrison.

SUICIDE OF TWO MURDERERS.

The Gallows Cheated of Victims in Ontario and Florida.

EMSDALE, Ontario, Feb. 23.—James Fry, who murdered J. P. Shaw on Saturday morning last in a bush fifteen miles from here, as the result of a quarrel, has committed suicide by shooting. Fry had given out that he would never be captured alive, and had barricaded himself in his house.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Feb. 23.—M. Nicholson, convicted of the murder of J. Duval, a liveryman, of Madison, Fla., in 1895, and sentenced to be hanged here March 17, committed suicide last night by laudanum poisoning.

THE WEATHER.

The barometer has risen over the central valleys, the lake regions, and on the Atlantic coast, and it has also risen to the west of the Rocky Mountains. It has fallen over the Dakotas and to the northeast of New England, where the barometer is lowest. There is a slight depression north of the lower lake region, and a second disturbance to the north of Dakota. The barometer is relatively high over the Central Mississippi Valley, but it continues highest over the central plateau regions. It is decidedly colder from the lake regions southward to the Gulf coast. The temperature has risen from 10 to 30 degrees at central and Northern Rocky Mountain stations. The weather was generally fair last night, except in the lake region, where it was partly cloudy, with local snows. The indications are that generally fair weather will prevail from the lake region and New England southward to the Gulf coast. It will be colder on the Atlantic coast and the temperature will rise slowly in the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1896.	1897.	1897.
3 A. M.	29	34	35
6 A. M.	28	33	35
9 A. M.	31	36	38
12 M.	42	45	45
4 P. M.	49	43	44
6 P. M.	49	42	42
9 P. M.	47	37	38
12 P. M.	45	36	36

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	39⅛
Weather Bureau	38
Corresponding date 1896	38
Corresponding date last twenty years	33

LEE AND THE RUIZ CASE

Denial of the Rumor that the Consul General at Havana Has Threatened to Send in His Resignation.

THE DEPARTMENT DISTURBED.

Secretary Olney Not Disposed to Act upon Sensational Newspaper Reports—Doubt That Dr. Ruiz Was a Citizen of the United States at the Time of His Death.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Consul General Lee appears to have denied effectually the sensational reports about his alleged demand for a warship at Havana and his intention to resign if the Government should not support him in his efforts to protect American citizens, but until his denial was published the State Department was beset by inquirers who desired to learn what response Secretary Olney would make to Lee's reported demand for extreme action to compel reparation for the death of Dr. Ruiz and the other report that he had resigned because of the refusal of the Administration to fully support him.

Secretary Olney had heard all these reports with natural vexation, and had adopted the plan of disregarding them as reports that would be discredited soon, and would not require elaborate denial to get rid of them. It appeared altogether improbable that Gen. Lee had made the threats ascribed to him. He had reported the arrest of Dr. Ruiz. He had made inquiries concerning Ruiz's citizenship, which was not so clearly established as to be beyond dispute, and apparently had lost sight of him until he learned of his death Feb. 13.

Facts in the Ruiz Case.

Guanabacoa, where Dr. Ruiz was imprisoned, is only three miles from Havana, just across the harbor, and it is assumed that if the condition of the prisoner was one of great danger the Cuban sympathizers who abound in Havana and the neighborhood would have alarmed the Consul General and urged him to recommend vigorous measures for his relief while he was alive.

To demand that ships of war be sent to Havana now to enforce reparation for injuries to Dr. Ruiz strikes the Secretary of State as likely to prove a rather hard and clumsy way of pressing a demand for reparation that this country undoubtedly will assert and maintain if it shall be proved that Dr. Ruiz was a citizen of the United States.

It is impossible to escape the impression that the department is disturbed about some of the reports attributing to Consul General Lee a feeling of dissatisfaction because the Administration has not been more urgent in pushing its demands upon Spain to treat American citizens with respect. While he was here on leave, Gen. Lee was credited with having discussed the situation in Cuba with a strong leaning for the insurgents, and with having suggested a course of action much more radical than that to which the Administration has adhered. It is understood he has talked in a similar vein since his return to Havana.

The State Department does not find, by looking back over the events of the year, that it would have been justified if it had followed the advice of those who would have sent ships to Havana to compel prompt settlement of half a dozen cases that have been alluded to as sufficiently aggravated to call for resentment involving a resort to arms.

Secretary Olney is inclined to believe that many of the prisoners now held by Spain, and who claim to be citizens of the United States, are more fortunate in being detained in prison than they might be if brought to trial. The delay in trying some cases is attributed to a desire to avert American excitement and hostility to Spain.

No Ill Advised Action to be Taken.

Although the cases as reported have a bad look for the prisoners, Secretary Olney will not make any attempt to keep pace with that journalism that contrives for publication to-day statements of alleged facts that almost invariably are contradicted to-morrow, and he does not think it necessary to say seriously that an Administration that would attempt to shape its policy to meet the demands provoked by that sort of journalistic "enterprise" would bring itself speedily into contempt, and possibly involve the country in an expensive, bloody, and criminally useless war.

Until the details about the imprisonment and death of Dr. Ruiz are better understood, the State Department will not think of sending warships to Havana to provoke, on account of that case, a war with Spain.

GEN. LEE'S ATTITUDE.

Says His Blood Boils at the Indignities Put Upon Americans.

HAVANA, Feb. 20.—Gen. Lee to-day, in discussing his course in connection with the arrest of Americans, said to a correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"I am under orders from Washington, and I must obey instructions from headquarters. The department authorizes me to act a certain way, and I but carry out my orders. I came here unprejudiced and determined to form my opinions by what came directly under my observation.

"From the moment I landed my American blood began to boil, and if I stay here much longer and am forced to witness all the indignities heaped upon my countrymen without restraint, it will literally all boil away. They trample on our flag, hiss us on the streets. Americans are murdered, robbed, and imprisoned; indignities are heaped upon our women, and every atrocity conceivable for a Spaniard to put on Americans is thrust upon us."

THE FEELING AT HAVANA.

Americans Disposed to Criticise the Administration.

HAVANA, Feb. 23.—Charles Francis Scott, the American citizen who was arrested in Regla on the morning of Feb. 5, and has since been detained in a Spanish jail, was to-day released from the state of incommunicado in which he was placed, as the result of representations made to the acting Captain General, the Marquis of Ahumada, by United States Consul General Lee.

It is understood here that Gen. Lee is disposed to resign if support of his actions is withheld by the American Government, but nothing positive is known here as to what is thought of the matter in Washington.

Americans here are free in their criticism of the weakness of the Washington Govern-

ment in the matter of backing up Consul General Lee, and of the report that the Spanish Navy in concentrating no positive information is obtainable. Numbers of Spanish war vessels are continually arriving and departing.

CUBAN MATTERS IN CONGRESS.

Ruiz Case in the Senate—Strong Resolution in the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Cuban affairs occupied the attention of the Senate for a considerable time to-day. Mr. Mills (Dem., Texas,) offered a resolution, which was agreed to, requesting the President to transmit to the Senate a statement of the facts concerning the arrest, imprisonment, and death of Dr. Ricardo Ruiz, in the jail at Guanabacoa, Cuba, with copies of the correspondence on the subject.

The Vice President laid before the Senate a report from the Secretary of State as to the persons claiming to be American citizens who were captured on board the Competitor. This was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Notice was given by Mr. Morrill (Rep., Vt.,) of his intention to address the Senate on Thursday next on the resolutions in reference to the independence of Cuba.

Mr. Gibson (Rep., Tenn.,) introduced in the House to-day a joint resolution, which, after setting forth that many American citizens have been illegally and without sufficient cause arrested, imprisoned, maltreated, and murdered in the Island of Cuba by the Spanish authorities, provides as follows:

Resolved, That the President be and is hereby authorized and directed to demand of the Spanish authorities in Cuba the immediate restoration to liberty of every American citizen, native-born or naturalized, now imprisoned by them in the Island of Cuba.

Resolved, further, That in support of that demand, the President be and is hereby authorized and directed to accompany it by the presence of a sufficient number of United States ships of war to make the demand good; and if said demand is not granted within twenty-four hours, that the City of Havana, and if need be, other parts of Cuba, be bombarded until said demand is fully complied with, and all of said American citizens delivered to the commander of our warships.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

WHAT MR. HANNA WANTS.

A Revenue Law Constructed on Protective Tariff Lines at the Earliest Possible Minute.

CANTON, Ohio, Feb. 23.—Chairman Hanna of the Republican National Committee, who came here to-day to see Major McKinley, was in a talkative mood this evening.

"This is my last visit to Canton," said he, "before the inauguration of Major McKinley. I expect to leave for Washington Friday afternoon. I find myself in a very agreeable situation and one which two months ago I never dreamed of."

"What do you expect to make your chief work in Washington?" was asked.

"As Chairman of the National Committee I will have a great many political matters to look after. In Congress, as I am a business man, I expect to devote a good deal of time to the consideration of the tariff question. I think that I am pretty well in touch with the commercial and business interests of the country, and I think I know what these interests want and have a right to expect.

"All business men and all persons interested in the return of prosperity agree, I take it, that we must have a revenue law that will produce enough revenue to pay the current expenses of the Government. I want to see such a law constructed on protective tariff lines passed at the earliest possible moment, and I think a great majority of the members of Congress are of the same mind."

Referring to the Kentucky situation, Mr. Hanna said: "Gov. Bradley, who came to see me a day or two ago, told me that he would appoint a Senator as soon as a vacancy occurred. He will also call a special session of the Legislature."

Speaking of the effect of Gov. Bushnell's determination to appoint him to the Senate to succeed John Sherman, Mr. Hanna said: "The so-called Ohio situation is now perfectly clear. Peace reigns. The party is strongly consolidated and in splendid condition to go into the campaign next Fall. There is no reason why a condition of harmony and good feeling should not prevail for years among the Ohio Republicans, and I firmly believe such will be the case."

The Kentucky Senatorship.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 23.—At Sunday's conference at Canton between President-elect McKinley and Gov. Bradley, it was agreed that the Governor should appoint a Senator March 5, and call an extra session of the Legislature for a later day. It is believed that the Governor will appoint either John W. Yerkes or St. John Boyle.

WILL BE TRIED IN NEW JERSEY.

Sing Sing Prisoners Confronted with New Terms in the Future.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 23.—Three of the four toughs who were arrested by the police after a fierce fight on the West Shore tracks one night in December, and were sent to Sing Sing Prison from this city for five years, have been identified as members of a gang that terrorized Hudson County, N. J., a short time before their arrest here.

The gang committed all sorts of depredations in New Jersey. One night they stopped a Pennsylvania train in genuine wild West style, and shot the conductor and brakeman. The conductor was so badly hurt that he is still confined to his bed. Recently the authorities arrested a man who confessed that he was one of the gang, and said he would become State's evidence. On Monday, Detective McNally of the Pennsylvania Railroad, accompanied by two Jersey City detectives, brought this prisoner to Poughkeepsie, where he was shown photographs of the gang sent to prison from here, in the possession of Chief Humphrey. He identified several of them.

Then Chief Humphrey took the whole party to Sing Sing Prison, where the man identified all of the four men except Appleton, as his former pals in the New Jersey gang. The convicts will be taken to New Jersey for trial after their terms in Sing Sing expire.

NO RATES FOR THE FIGHT.

Burlington and Missouri Will Not Aid Corbett and Fitzsimmons.

OMAHA, Feb. 23.—The Burlington and Missouri River Railroad will put in no cheap rates from Omaha to the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight at Carson City, Nevada, nor anywhere else. The rate of $65 for the round trip from Omaha, previously announced, will not apply via the Burlington route.

"We do not want any of this prize-fight business," said General Passenger Agent Francis to-day. "I have carefully considered this matter, and last night decided to take a stand against granting any privilege to the class of people attracted to prize-fights."

"This morning I have issued instructions to our soliciting Passenger Agents and other representatives, notifying them that the Burlington would not make any reduced rates or grant any other concessions for this prizefight."

The announcement has created consternation in local railway circles. Circulars announcing a rate of $65 for the round trip and the advantages of the Burlington had just been prepared. They were all destroyed.

Election Rioters Indicted.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 23.—The Federal Grand Jury to-day indicted a number of men for rioting at the election polls in Lexington last November. All the names were not made public, as bench warrants were issued. John Jenkins and Simon Quinn, alleged ringleaders, are said to be among the list. The principal charge is intimidating voters. Fifty-nine witnesses were examined.

JOHN D. HART CONVICTED

Of Aiding in a Cuban Filibustering Expedition Engaged in by the Laurada.

HE ASKS FOR A NEW TRIAL.

Bail Fixed for Him on the Plea that He Would Be Ruined if Held in Prison —The Motion to be Argued Next Tuesday.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23.—The jury in the case of the Government against John D. Hart of this city on the charge of aiding in a Cuban filibustering expedition on the steamer Laurada in August last this morning in the United States District Court rendered a verdict of guilty. Judge Butler suspended sentence.

When the verdict was announced, Hart's attorneys made application for a new trial. Hart also asked to be released on bail pending decision of the motion for a new trial.

In this application Hart stated that his daughter, Ada L. Hart, was dangerously ill; that he had a number of persons in his employ, and he needed time to adjust his business; that he was not guilty of the charge for which he had been convicted, and had discovered testimony of which he had no knowledge at the time of his trial, and which he believed was material to his defense, and that if he should be imprisoned at once he would be ruined financially.

Judge Butler granted Hart's application to be admitted to bail, and fixed the bail at $7,000. The motion for a new trial will be argued next Tuesday.

Hart did not secure bail this afternoon, and was sent to prison. His counsel say he will obtain bail to-morrow.

CUBAN REBELS DEFEATED.

A Number of Engagements Reported by the Spaniards.

HAVANA, Feb. 23.—Gen. Gasco, while reconnoitering near La Reforma and other places in the vicinity of Sancti Spiritus, had engagements with the rebels under Gomez. The insurgents, according to the official reports, were pursued to the Rio Grande.

One detachment of the Spanish forces pursued some of the rebels to Santa Terera, killing or wounding many of them. Three insurgents were captured. Nineteen men belonging to Gen. Gasco's brigade were wounded. Col. Segula's brigade, which took part in the fighting, lost a Lieutenant killed and seven privates wounded.

Ruiz's brigade, while reconnoitering, had an engagement near Jobosi with 200 men of Gomez's vanguard. The rebels were dispersed with a loss of eleven killed. The brigade had six men wounded.

The troops on an armored car on the Sagua Railroad, had an engagement with rebels at Loma Cabana. The insurgents retreated after losing twenty killed.

The town of San Pedro, in the Trinidad district, was attacked by the rebels under Perico Diaz. They were repulsed by the garrison.

LEE FOR GOVERNOR.

Sound Money Democrats Advocating His Nomination.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 23.—The sound-money Democrats of this State are anxious to make Consul General Lee the nominee of the Democracy this year for Governor. Should he retire from the Consulship at Havana at the beginning of McKinley's Administration, which his friends feel sure he will, a determined effort will be made to have him put at the head of the ticket.

The sound-money Democrats of the valley and the other large white sections of Virginia are insisting that Lee shall run. The fight, though, will be on the free silver lines. It is conceded that the State Convention will declare for free coinage and heartily indorse the Chicago platform. It would certainly be difficult for Lee, who was closely identified with Mr. Cleveland and the sound-money wing of the party last year, to accept a nomination on a free-silver platform.

MAJOR McKINLEY'S POLICY.

Minister Canovas Says He Will Do Nothing to Aid the Insurgents.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—A dispatch to The Central News from Madrid says that Prime Minister Canovas del Castillo states that he has received official information that Mr. McKinley, when he assumes the office of President of the United States, will do nothing to aid the insurgents in Cuba or to effect the independence of the island.

SURPRISED BY INSURGENTS.

Forty of the Spanish Troops Killed by Them.

MADRID, Feb. 23.—A dispatch received here from Havana states that a body of insurgents surprised a detachment of Spanish troops and killed forty of them.

The place where the troops were attacked is not given.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Miss B. G. Barrows has been appointed fourth-class Postmaster at Spring Hill, Conn.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—The safe of the Albany Railway was blown open by burglars this morning and about $2,500, the company's receipts for Sunday and yesterday, were taken.

MURRAY, Ky., Feb. 23.—A premature explosion of dynamite at the gravel pit here at noon to-day killed five negro laborers and wounded as many more. Two of the wounded will die.

BOSTON, Feb. 23.—John Louis Roche, a law student, who shot himself last night after a quarrel with his sweetheart, died this morning. He was twenty-three years old, and was a son of the poet James Jeffrey Roche, editor of The Boston Pilot.

RAHWAY, N. J., Feb. 23.—Sarah E. Thompson died yesterday near a century old. She was born in New Jersey, a slave, and lived a slave until she was eighteen years old, when she became free. She was owned for a time by Joseph Necker, some of whose descendants now live in Plainfield.

FONDA, N. Y., Feb. 23.—Justice Stover to-day sentenced "Tubby" Glynn to Dannemora Prison for life for the murder of Lewis Erkenbrack, at Fonda, Dec. 22. When the Court asked Glynn if there was any reason why sentence should not be pronounced, he replied: "I am as innocent of the crime as you are."

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 23.—Sampson Glover, a letter carrier, committed suicide to-day. After delivering a letter to a stableman on his route he went into the rear of the stable and shot himself. Glover was sunstruck last Summer, and it is believed that since then he occasionally had spells of insanity, and that he was insane when he took his life.

GREENVILLE, Ala., Feb. 23.—The body of a man has been found near here. Papers in his pockets indicate that his name was Adolf Baehr, and that he was a machinist who had been working in Mexico and was on his way home to Germany. He had a letter of introduction to Theodore Herman, New York, from Maxmilliano Damm of Durango. How he met his death is a mystery.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

WINDSOR MILLS, Quebec, Feb. 23.—Fire last night destroyed the McCabe, Begin & Buchesneau, and Millett & Bowles Blocks. The total loss is $32,000, partly insured.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Feb. 23.—Fire to-night in the clothing store of Charles B. Hubbell on Main Street caused a loss of $11,000 on stock and $2,500 on fixtures and building.

PHENIX, R. I., Feb. 23.—The Music Hall Building, valued at $10,000, belonging to Frank Spaulding, was burned to-day. The top floor was used for lodge rooms, the second floor for a theatre, and the ground floor was divided into stores. George Bradford, hardware, loses $5,000; F. X. Dufresne, marketman, $800; Miss Carroll, millinery, $800; Hoxie Brothers, groceries, $5,000. There are other small losses.

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY'S CAR.

In Which He Will Be Taken to Washington for the Ceremonies of Inauguration.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 23.—A carload of potted plants and cut flowers were received from Miami, Fla., this afternoon, with which to decorate the private car of Superintendent I. F. Miller of the Pennsylvania for the use of President-elect McKinley and his family on their trip to Washington next week. The car is in the shops here being renovated and painted for this service.

The car is a magnificent one, and its appointments excel, it is said, any other car of the kind in the country. Its decorations for this occasion will be in keeping with its rich draperies and homelike appointments.

The car will be sent to Canton next Saturday.

CADETS AT INAUGURATION.

Favorable Report on the Bill for Their Attendance.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Notwithstanding the objections advanced by the commandant of the Military Academy, Col. Ernst, to the cadets at West Point participating in the inauguaral parade, the House Committee on Military Affairs to-day, by a practically unanimous vote, ordered a favorable report on the joint resolution providing for their attendance.

There was little discussion of the resolution, which was called up by the Chairman, Mr. Hull of Iowa, immediately after the Clerk had read Secretary Lamont's letter to the committee. The members regarded the letter as indicating the Secretary's personal willingness that the cadets should visit Washington, and the consideration with him was the appropriation out of which their expenses should be paid. The committee argued, however, that provision was made for these expenses in the resolution which specifically provides "that such sum of money as may be necessary to defray the expenses incident thereto be appropriated from any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated."

Chairman Hull has received assurances that the prestige of passing the resolution through the House will greatly improve its prospects of success in the Senate, the more especially as Secretary Herbert approves the proposition so far as the naval cadets are concerned.

Secretary Herbert, replying to the request for his opinion on the advisability of bringing the naval cadets to the inauguration, wrote a letter to Chairman Hull, in which he says the Annapolis cadets have not participated in any parade away from the academy since the inauguration of 1873, when the day was cold and raw. The cadets, at their own request, left off overcoats, and much sickness resulted in the corps, though no cases were fatal. The letter concludes:

"Most of the officers with whom I have talked on the subject think the cadets ought not to be permitted to participate in the inauguration parade for the reason that it will interfere with their duties and is likely to result in more or less sickness. I, however, do not share this opinion. The cadets can come to Washington from Annapolis and return upon the same day. They can, if necessary, parade with overcoats, and, if taken due care of, but little danger to health is to be apprehended; the intervention with studies would be simply one day."

Mr. Wakeman's Visit to Canton.

Secretary Wakeman of the American Protective Tariff League reached this city from Canton last night. He said that he had an interview with President-elect McKinley Monday afternoon, and that he found him in good health, but in need of rest. His talk with the President-elect, he said, was wholly upon the tariff, and he was confident that the extra session would be called for March 15. Speaking for himself, and not voicing any one else's views, Mr. Wakeman said that he believed that the tariff on raw sugar will be changed from the present ad valorem duty of 40 per cent. to a specific duty of 1½ cent per pound, with ⅛ cent differential for the refined product.

Mr. Converse Wants No Office.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23.—John F. Converse, head of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, referring to the story from Baltimore that he would be Secretary of Commerce and Manufactures, provided such a Cabinet office should be created by Congress, said:

"I am very glad to hear that there is a prospect of such a department being created, but, as far as I am concerned, I am a business man, and am not seeking political office."

McKinley's Carriages.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—Major McKinley's new carriages will be ready for his use as soon as he reaches Washington. The outfit, including a landau, a brougham, and a victoria, were shipped from this city to-day.

M'KINLEY CONTINUES ILL.

Few Who Go to Canton to See Him Obtain Interviews—A Michigan Aspirant.

CANTON, Ohio, Feb. 23.—Many callers came to Canton to-day to see the President-elect, but only a few with whom he had appointments saw him. The doctor still insists that Major McKinley must not see visitors. Those who come without having been sent for will waste time and money.

Among the arrivals to-day was Henry F. Thomas of Allegan, Mich., who is supported by Gen. Alger and the Michigan Congressmen for the position of Commissioner of Pensions. Ex-Senator Dwight M. Sabin of Minnesota was a caller at the McKinley residence this morning, but did not see the President-elect.

Major McKinley's nephew and niece, Mr. and Mrs. George Morse of San Francisco, arrived this evening, and will accompany the Presidential party to Washington.

VALUABLE BOOKS STOLEN.

The Volumes Selected by the Thief Were Rare Ones.

During an auction sale of rare books at Bangs & Co.'s rooms, 93 Sixth Avenue, yesterday afternoon, a number of valuable volumes disappeared, among them a rare copy of the Decameron.

It is not thought that they were taken by professional thieves, as such books could not be easily disposed of by dealers in stolen goods, while on the other hand cases have been known of such larceny by persons who may be described as kleptomaniacs. The loss was not reported to the police, and no estimate of the number of books or their value could be got from Mr. Bangs last night.

To the Texas University.

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 23.—The most valuable donation ever made to the University of Texas was made to-day. It was the gift of 25,000 books, valued at $100,000. The donor was Swante Palm, who has spent fifty years in the collection of this library, and has secured many of the rarest treasures of New York, London, and Edinburgh.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

[From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.]

—1:40 A. M.—10 Jones Street; Victor Dujany; coal and wood; damage, $100.

—10 A. M.—9 Lispenard Street; P. Lorillard estate; no damage.

—11:40 A. M.—189 Mulberry Street; Anna Carrato; tenement; no damage.

—5:40 P. M.—306 Tenth Avenue; James Goldman; tenement; damage, $25.

—6:30 P. M.—2,131 Madison Avenue; F. D. Whittaker; flat; damage, $10.

—7:10 P. M.—226 West Tenth Street; Mrs. Hughes; dwelling; damage, $125.

—7:15 P. M.—261 Mulberry Street; G. F. Kenny; damage, none.

—7:45 P. M.—837 Willis Avenue; A. Schumacher; awning; damage, $25.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Nicaragua's Reported Concession to New York Men a Subject of Considerable Interest.

SOME THINK IT VALUELESS.

New Jersey's Representatives in Congress Asked to Oppose the Anti-Scalping Bill—An Ohio Judgment Against the Pennsylvania.

The concession by Nicaragua to Henry A. Barling and Frank H. Davis, formerly of New York, to build a railroad from Lake Nicaragua to the Caribbean Sea, exclusively announced in THE TIMES yesterday, was discussed with considerable interest in this city yesterday by persons who have some acquaintance with Nicaraguan affairs.

Ex-Senator Warner Miller, whose long connection with the Nicaragua Canal Company and various visits to that country gave him an insight into its characteristics and resources, said: "I do not attach any importance to the scheme. The country through which such a road as is proposed would pass is an uninhabited wilderness. Even if capitalists could be found to subscribe money to build a road through there their road would have nothing to carry after it was built. At any rate, such a railroad could not affect the Nicaragua canal project."

Other men who are familiar with the Nicaraguan country differed from Mr. Miller in their views. The belief was expressed that the construction of the proposed railroad would benefit both Nicaragua and the United States by opening up and developing choice timber lands, and also by bringing Managua, the capital of Nicaragua, within five or six days of New York, instead of twelve or fifteen days, as at present.

The cost of building the proposed new railroad has not been stated, but it would no doubt be several millions of dollars. So far as is known, there have been no important stock subscriptions for that purpose in this city. Dispatches from Managua say that the new company, which is to be called the Atlantic and Lake Nicaragua Railroad and Navigation Company, may be organized either in the State of New York or the State of New Jersey.

THE ANTI-SCALPING BILL.

Representatives of New Jersey Asked to Defeat It if Possible.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 23.—Senator Voorhees introduced a resolution yesterday which was adopted unanimously, urging New Jersey's Representatives in Congress to oppose the passage of the bill to prohibit the ticket brokerage business. The resolution follows:

"Resolved, That the members of the Senate of the State of New Jersey do respectfully request the Representatives of this State in Congress assembled to use all reasonable endeavors in securing the defeat of the bills now pending before them known as the Ticket Brokers' bills, and numbered 10,090 House bill, and 3,545 Senate bill.

State Commission's Hearing.

The State Railroad Commissioners met at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday to give hearings on applications to build new railroads. That of the Catskill Electric Railway Company was closed, there being no opposition. The scheme of the Auburn Western Railroad Company, which plans to construct a road between Auburn and Seneca Falls, was opposed by counsel for the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company on two grounds. One was that there is no public need of the road, the other that the route as proposed would cross Cayuga Lake, which is part of the canal system, and a navigable waterway. As counsel for the Auburn Western were not prepared for opposition, their request for an adjourned hearing at Syracuse March 2 was granted.

A New Steamship Line Projected.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 23.—Venezuelan Consul Herman Meinhard is authority for the statement that the Illinois Central Railroad, through its General Freight and Passenger Agent, George E. Lary, is considering the establishment of a steamship line between New Orleans and Venezuelan points, the proposed line to become a part of the regular Illinois Central system. Consul Meinhard and Mr. Lary have accumulated a mass of figures in reference to the project.

Big Four interests and other large concerns in the Mississippi Valley are said to be interested in it.

Judgment Against the Pennsylvania.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 23.—The Supreme Court of Ohio rendered a heavy judgment against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to-day. It holds the company to the statutory liability on $400,000 of stock held by the company in the Mansfield Cold Water and Lake Michigan Railway Company, which was taken by President Scott of the Pennsylvania Company, for the company, for the payment for the completion and equipment of the road. Suit was brought by Stephen B. Sturges and others, contractors, for payment for building the road. The Pennsylvania Railway Company stoutly contested the case through all the courts.

To Unite Two Railroads.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Feb. 23.—It is reported that James F. Pidcock, the owner and proprietor of the Rockaway Valley Railway, is negotiating with the receiver and principal stock owners of the Whippany River Railroad Company concerning a scheme lately put on foot by a railroader of this city, that the Rockaway Valley Railway Company should appropriate the sum of $40,000 toward extending their line of railway toward the Whippany River Railroad Company, and that the latter company should appropriate the sum of $10,000 toward meeting them.

Eastbound Freight from Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—The increase in eastbound shipments from Chicago last week was altogether on business to local points east of Chicago. The Chicago Committee's statement, issued yesterday, shows that there was scarcely any increase on through shipments to seaboard points and for export. That there was no further increase last week is due to the fact that nearly all the roads have been contracting so much business at cut rates during the past few weeks, and are now suffering from a car famine. As it was, the ten east-bound roads took out of Chicago last week 88,439 tons of flour, grain, and provisions.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—A St. Louis story is that the Missouri Pacific Railway Company has made somewhat of an innovation by officially announcing its rate to the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight, including board and lodging. The figures given were: Fare, $72.50; lodging, $15; board, $17.50; total, $105.

—At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of the Manhattan Railway Company yesterday neither the coming quarterly 1½ per cent. dividend nor electric traction was discussed. A schedule of the expenses of "third-rail" equipment may be ready for consideration next week.

—Presidents of the companies members of the Trunk Line Association conferred yesterday with the Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association in regard to rate cutting by the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company and other lines, and decided that pending negotiations with the cutting lines to maintain rates.

—The Penn Yan, Keuka Park and Branchport Railway has been incorporated at Albany, to operate a street surface electric road from Penn Yan to Branchport. Capital, $100,000. Directors—William S. Reed, William H. Tybe, O. Willis Hugg, A. White, C. L. B. Tybe, Frank H. Viele, George E. Tybe, Henry R. Sill, and John H. Lown.

—Stockholders of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company who voted at the annual meeting yesterday represented 372,000 shares. Managers elected were John I. Blair, Eugene Higgins, William W. Astor, William Rockefeller, Henry A. C. Taylor, J. Rogers Maxwell, George F. Baker, James Stillman, Frank Work, Hamilton McK. Twombly, Harris C. Fahnestock, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, M. Taylor Pyne, and Rosewell G. Rolston, in place of the late A. T. Van Nest. The officers elected were: President—Samuel Sloan; Secretary—Frederick F. Chambers; Treasurer—Frederick H. Gibbens.

Extremely Nervous

Barely Able to Crawl Around, Dizzy and Could Not Sleep.

This was my condition, and in the midst of it all I had malarial fever. I could not sit up over half an hour. A neighbor told me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I did so. In a little while I could eat and sleep. It took five bottles, and I am perfectly cured. All those bad feelings have gone, and I have gained in weight." Mrs. FRED TURNER, Barre, Vt.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is sold by all druggists. Price $1, six for $5.

Hood's Pills are prompt, efficient, and easy in effect. 25 cents.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.
Sun rises..6:40|Sun sets..5:47|Moon rises..1:42

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook..12:52	Gov. Is'd..1:12	H. Gate..3:01
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook..1:29	Gov. Is'd..1:37	H. Gate..3:28

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) FEB. 24.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Adriatic, Qu'nstown.	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
City of Washington, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Char'ston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Comal, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Monte, New Orl's	.....	3:00 P. M.
Maasdam, Rott'dam.	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Philad'phia, Curacao.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Portia, Newfound'd.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Southwark, Antwerp	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
St. Paul, South'pton.	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, FEB. 25.

Antilla, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Kansas City, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Niagara, Santiago de Cuba	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Schleswig, Inagua	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Sobralense, Barbados and Brazil	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, FEB. 26.

Colorado, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) FEB. 24.

Accomac, Gibraltar, Jan. 20.
Afghan, Shields, Feb. 9.
Ardova, Shields, Jan. 23.
Cambrian, London, Feb. 4.
Dago, Bristol, Feb. 7.
Dresden, Bremen, Feb. 10.
Ems, Genoa, Feb. 11.
Foreland, Hamburg, Feb. 1.
Gardenia, Shields, Feb. 8.
Gladestry, Gibraltar, Feb. 2.
Hudson, New Orleans, Feb. 11.
Ironsides, Charleston, Feb. 20.
Italia, Hamburg, Feb. 8.
Lorenzo, Hull, Jan. 27.
Mohawk, London, Feb. 11.
Noordland, Antwerp, Feb. 13.
Patria, Gibraltar, Feb. 8.
Radnorshire, Gibraltar, Feb. 5.
Seguranca, Havana, Feb. 20.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam, Feb. 10.
St. Irene, Liverpool, Feb. 6.
Thor, Shields, Feb. 5.
Victoria, Gibraltar, Feb. 8.

THURSDAY, FEB. 25.

Edam, Amsterdam, Feb. 13.

FRIDAY, FEB. 26.

Britannic, Liverpool, Feb. 17.
Caracas, La Guayra, Feb. 20.
Karlsruhe, Bremen, Feb. 14.
Phoenicia, Hamburg, Feb. 14.
Pomeranian, Glasgow, Feb. 14.
Trave, Bremen, Feb. 17.

SATURDAY, FEB. 27.

Bolivia, Gibraltar, Feb. 13.
Exeter City, Swansea, Feb. 13.
New York, Southampton, Feb. 20.
Nueces, Galveston, Feb. 20.
Seminole, Jacksonville, Jan. 24.
Sorrento, Hamburg, Feb. 11.
Umbria, Liverpool, Feb. 19.

SUNDAY, FEB. 28.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Feb. 17.
Cassius, Gibraltar, Feb. 12.
La Gascogne, Havre, Feb. 20.

MONDAY, MARCH 1.

Azalea, Gibraltar, Feb. 14.
Cevic, Liverpool, Feb. 19.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Feb. 19.
Huntingdon, Gibraltar, Feb. 14.
Werra, Gibraltar, Feb. 20.

Arrived—Feb. 23.

SS Altai, (Br.,) Morris, Kingston Feb. 6, Puerto Colombia 9th, Carthagena 11th, Port Limon 15th, and Kingston 18th, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M.

SS Curacao, Sukeforth, Maracaibo Feb. 13 and St. Thomas 16th, with mdse. and passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 6:10 A. M.

SS Powhattan, (Br.,) Harnden, Portland, Me., Feb. 21, in ballast to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M., Feb. 22.

SS Prussia, (Ger.,) Schmidt Hamburg Feb. 7, with mdse. and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 2:45 A. M.

SS Yorktown, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Colorado, Risk, from Brunswick, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Louisiana, Kemble, New Orleans, with mdse. and passengers to E. S. Allen.

SS Llandaff City, (Br.,) Hunter, Bristol Feb. 4 and Swansea 6th, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS British King, (Br.,) Freeth, Antwerp Feb. 5, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M. Feb. 22.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Norge, (Dan.,) Knudsen, Copenhagen Feb. 2, Christiania 4th, and Christiansand 6th, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:45 P. M.

SS Georgian Prince, (Br.,) Fleet, Santos Jan. 30, Rio Janeiro Feb. 1, and St. Lucia 16th, with coffee to order; vessel to John C. Seager. Arrived at the Bar at 3:45 P. M.

SS Morgan City, Leech, Cape Haiti Feb. 11, St. Marc and Jeremie 14th, Miragoane and Petit Goave 15th, Gonaives 16th, Port de Paix 18th, and Inagua 19th, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.

SS Lampasas, Barstow, Galveston Feb. 17 and Key West 20th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Finance, Daly, from Philadelphia.

SS Francisco, (Br.,) Jenkins, Hull Feb. 7, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., 9:30 P. M., west, fresh breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Roanoke, Norfolk and Newport News.
SS City of Augusta, Savannah.
SS Bovic, (Br.,) Liverpool.
SS Spree, (Ger.,) Bremen.
SS Burgermeister Petersen, (Ger.,) Flushing.

By Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—SS Peconic, (Br.,) Capt. Mills, from Trieste, via Mediterranean ports, for New York, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS St. Enoch, (Br.,) Capt. Owen, from New York Feb. 7 for Rotterdam, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Amana, (Br.,) Capt. Carr, sld. from St. Vincent for New York Feb. 11.

SS Ixia, (Br.,) Capt. Burnside, sld. from Palermo for New York Feb. 19.

SS Lonoconing, (Nic.,) Capt. McGilvery, sld. from Algiers for New York Feb. 19.

SS Columbia, (Ger.,) Capt. Vogelgesang, from New York Feb. 13, sld. from Algiers for Alexandria yesterday.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Voege, sld. from Rotterdam for New York yesterday.

SS August Korff, (Ger.,) Capt. Buhner, sld. from Avonmouth for New York to-day.

SS Lady Furness, (Br.,) Capt. Tregerthen, from New York Jan. 13 for Cape Town, &c., arr. at St. Vincent Jan. 29 and proceeded Jan. 30.

SS Pontos, (Ger.,) Capt. Jerchau, from New York Jan. 24 for Algoa Bay, &c., arr. at St. Vincent Feb. 6 and proceeded Feb. 7.

SS Solveig, (Nor.,) Capt. Rodseth, from New York Jan. 26 for Cape Town, &c., arr. at St. Vincent Feb. 8 and proceeded Feb. 9.

SS Salerno, (Ger.,) Capt. Liemm, from New York Jan. 28, arr. at Pernambuco Feb. 18.

SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Capt. Albers, from New York Jan. 27, arr. at Alexandria Feb. 20.

SS Imperial Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Jameson, from New York Jan. 21, arr. at Santos yesterday.

SS Benvorlich, (Br.,) Capt. Clark, from New York Feb. 9, arr. at Leith to-day.

SS Menemsha, (Am.,) Capt. Chadwick, from New York Feb. 5, arr. at Bristol to-day.

SS Martello, (Br.,) Capt. Rea, from New York, arr. at Hull to-day.

SS Havel, (Ger.,) Capt. Christoffers, from New York for Southampton and Bremen, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Capt. Harris, from New York for Glasgow, arr. at Moville to-day.

SS Weimar, (Ger.,) Capt. Steencken, from New York, arr. at Bremerhaven to-day.

SS Persia, (Ger.,) Capt. Spliedt, sld. from Hamburg to-day for New York.

SS Senlor, (Ger.,) arr. at Inagua Feb. 18 and proceeded for New York.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Col. W. D. Chipley of Florida is at the Grand.

—Albert Chevalier of London is at the Everett.

—George Kennan of Washington, D. C., is at the Westminster.

—J. R. Gladding of Providence and D. T. Fleisler of Philadelphia are at the Netherland.

—Ex-Congressman John W. Candler of Boston and John Caldwell of Pittsburg are at the Manhattan.

—L. F. Rhoads of Boston, J. R. Prentiss of Cleveland, and S. M. Lewis of Providence are at the Normandie.

—W. H. Lee of Boston, W. E. Griffis of Ithaca, R. A. Fowler of Rochester, and W. B. Stephens of Cincinnati are at the Grand Union.

—W. N. Horton of Albany, J. M. Brown of Washington, J. W. Moore of Providence, and George F. Loring of Boston are at the Park Avenue.

—Tunstall Smith of Baltimore, N. W. Harkness of Philadelphia, N. D. Gray of Boston, and Edgar J. Mayer of Chicago are at the Windsor.

—H. S. Leonard of Boston, Richard A. Mooney of Cincinnati, Frederick W. Kiefer of Philadelphia, and Louis Dolmer of Baltimore are at the Astor.

—Ex-President Jorge Montt of Chile, Baron Arenthal of Germany, and Henry Adams of Washington, D. C., are at the Fifth Avenue.

—Byron Clark of Baltimore, Thomas Peters of Atlanta, H. S. Moorehouse of Cleveland, and W. B. Cook of Philadelphia are at the Marlborough.

—Judge Nathaniel Shipman of Hartford and Justices J. O. Dykman and M. H. Hirschberg of the New York Supreme Court are at the Murray Hill.

—Alexander Agassiz of Cambridge, Mass.; T. B. Blackstone, President of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company; John G. Shortall of Chicago, and Eugene Tompkins of Boston are at the Holland.

—Admiral Daubassoff and Lieut. N. Walkoff of the Russian Navy of St. Petersburg, Mrs. E. M. Collins of England, B. H. Miller and daughter of Quincy, Ill., and Mr. and Mrs. D. O. Fowod of New Brighton are at the Brevoort.

—John K. Cowen and Oscar G. Murray, receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company; Robert C. Ogden and John B. Garrett of Philadelphia, Perry S. Heath of Washington, James Coats of

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Senator Ellsworth Introduces a Bill to Prohibit the Publication of Alleged Portraits in the Newspapers.

STATEN ISLAND POLICE BILL.

The Free Textbook Bill Passed by the Assembly — Proposed Building Commission for This City—Sale of the Syracuse Salt Lands to be Investigated.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—Senator Ellsworth today introduced a bill prohibiting the publication of cartoons or portraits in newspapers and other publications. It was referred to the Committee on Codes. The bill provides as follows:

An act to restrain the unauthorized printing and publishing of portraits or alleged portraits of individuals.

Section 1. No person, firm, partnership, corporation, or voluntary association shall print or publish in any newspaper, periodical, magazine, pamphlet, or book, any portrait or alleged portrait of any person or individual living in this State without first having obtained his or her written consent to such printing or publication.

Sec. 2. The printing or publishing of the portrait or alleged portrait of such person or individual without such consent in writing shall be a misdemeanor, and shall be punishable by a fine not less than $1,000 and by imprisonment for not less than one year.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

Richmond County Police Bill.

The Richmond County Police Reorganization bill came up for a second time in general orders, and precipitated a political discussion. Senator Cantor attacked the measure as a partisan grab for spoils. He said that there could be no possible excuse for the passage of this bill. The Greater New York Charter bill would be introduced to-morrow, and he understood that it was to pass, and would understand so until Senator Ellsworth advised him to the contrary. The Richmond County Police Department would then be abolished, and the county placed under the police protection of the Greater New York charter. He said that if the Republicans insisted upon this bill it must be considered as an evidence of a lack of good faith on their part toward the Greater New York charter, as, if that bill were to pass, there could be no necessity for this bill. He charged that other bills had been hung up in the Committee on Cities in anticipation of the Greater New York legislation.

Senator Grady said there should be no misunderstanding upon this subject. The bill was not proposed for the promotion of any public interest, but merely to pay a political debt.

Despite these protests the bill was finally advanced to a third reading.

Second Class Charters.

The proposed uniform charter for cities of the second class was reached in general orders. Senator Cantor called attention to the fact that while the bill which had just been considered provided for a bipartisan police commission, and the Greater New York charter provided for four Police Commissioners, this bill provided only for a single-headed commission. He thought it was time that the majority should decide upon some uniform policy for police commissions. The bill was advanced to third reading without further opposition.

Several petitions were presented against the sale of liquor on Sunday, and one by Senator Brackett favoring the Anti-Treating bill. The following bills were among those passed:

Senator Burns—Creating the office of Receiver of Taxes for the town of White Plains.

Mr. Nixon—Making the 27th of April a legal holiday in New York, Kings, and Westchester Counties.

Mr. Mathewson—Extending the territory to be included in a public park in the Twenty-third Ward of New York City.

FREE TEXT-BOOK BILL PASSED.

Some Debate on the Measure in the Assembly — Investigation into Sales of State Salt Lands.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—In the Assembly today Assemblyman Nixon's bill amending the consolidated school law so as to provide for the furnishing of free text books in union free school districts and providing the manner of voting for or against the furnishing of such books was passed after some debate. Mr. Armstrong spoke against the passage of the measure, arguing that it was vicious legislation, and only sought by the publishers of text books. He feared the example set this session would prove an inducement to every other kind of school district to ask the passage of a similar bill next session. Mr. Nixon, in reply, stated that the school districts were already privileged to vote upon the question, but the law was liable to misconstruction. The passage of the bill would make it impossible for a court to set aside the action of taxpayers who had once voted on this subject. The bill was finally passed by a vote of 82 to 15.

Other Bills Passed.

The House also passed the following bills:

Mr. Soper—Amending the act for the widening of certain streets in Brooklyn so as to provide for an insertion of notices in papers and other procedure relative to the carrying on of such work.

Mr. Sanger—Appropriating $15,000 to enable the State Engineer and Surveyor to co-operate with the director of the United States Geological Survey in making a survey and topographic map of New York State.

Mr. Parshall—Providing for the construction of a bridge over Coney Island Creek, in Kings County, the cost to come out of the Gravesend common land fund.

Mr. Laimbeer—Providing that persons arrested as disorderly and failing to give security before commitment may be released if security is furnished later.

Mr. H. T. Andrews—Providing that upon partial report of the commission authorizing to regulate and lay out a public driveway in New York City, owners of property seized may receive immediate compensation.

Mr. Austin—Permitting the Commissioners of the new East River Bridge to alter the New York terminal.

Building Commission for This City.

Mr. H. T. Andrews introduced a bill authorizing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York City to appropriate $30,000 for the expenses of a commission to be appointed by the Mayor of New York for the purpose of revising and consolidating all acts relating to buildings and construction thereof in that city. The commission is to consist of five members, composed as follows: One architect, one builder, one architectural engineer, one lawyer, and a fire underwriter. The commission must submit a report to the Legislature on or before Jan. 1, 1898, and each member shall receive for his services $3,500 salary.

Other Bills Introduced.

Mr. Austin introduced a bill authorizing New York City to issue bonds in the amount of $500,000 for the erection and equipment of additions to the building now occupied by the American Museum of Natural History in Central Park.

Other bills introduced were as follows:

Mr. Abell—Authorizing the County Clerk of Kings County to have various documents relating to suits and special proceedings belonging to the City Court of Brooklyn examined and assorted, and fixing the fee for his services the same as he is entitled to for the filing of similar papers now.

Mr. Van Cott—Releasing St. Mary's Lodging House in New York City from taxes heretofore levied on certain real estate.

Mr. H. T. Andrews—Prohibiting all fences except picket or open board fences in front of lots in the City of New York, and providing for the removal of all light board fences now erected. All advertising fences must be placed thirty feet from the front of any lot.

Mr. Kavanaugh—Providing that, from the passage of this act, the wages of day laborers employed by the State or in the employ of any person or persons, firm, or corporation contracting with the State for the performance of public work shall not be less than $1.50 per day of eight hours, and for extra work 20 cents per hour. Such provision is to be inserted in each contract made by a State officer, who shall be deemed guilty of malfeasance of office for violating this provision.

SALE OF STATE SALT LANDS.

Resolution for an Investigation Offered in the Assembly.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—Assemblyman Palmer of Schoharie this morning introduced a resolution, asking for information as to the sales of salt spring lands on the State reservation in Onandaga County. It was adopted. It calls on the Board of Land Commissioners to furnish a list of the lands sold, with the location, price, and purchaser. Also to send maps showing the sites which have been transferred.

This resolution is the outgrowth of information which some Assemblymen, among them Mr. Ives of St. Lawrence County, secured some time ago to the effect that the size of the reservation had, within the last thirty years, decreased from about 1,200 acres to about 900. The reports in 1865 showed the former number of acres to be the property of the State. More recent reports show the decrease noted.

"It looks," said Mr. Ives, "as if about 300 acres of land had evaporated like the water in the salt vats."

Mr. Ives said he thought the subject should be investigated to ascertain if the State had been properly reimbursed for such lands as have been disposed of.

At the office of the State Engineer and Surveyor, the men in charge to-day could give no information on the subject when a correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES called there. State Engineer Adams was out of the city. The deputies said they knew of no report which would give the information wanted. They thought the matter was under the jurisdiction of the Superintendent of the Salt Springs, at Syracuse.

Col. Davidson, the Deputy Secretary of State, is Clerk of the Land Board. He is at home ill.

Until the Constitution was changed, two years ago, it required that the area of the reservation should be kept intact. A law provided for sales by the Land Board, and had this provision with reference to the subject:

"The Commissioners of the Land Office shall purchase such other lands as may be necessary to maintain the aggregate of the lands set apart for the manufacture of salt required by the Constitution."

One or two bills have been introduced this year on the subject of the salt springs reservation, one by Mr. Bates, in the Assembly, and another to-day by Mr. White in the Senate. Mr. White's relates to the sale of the salt spring lands.

HEARINGS ON THE CHARTER.

Evidences that the Bill Will Be Pushed Through Both Houses.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—The Greater New York Commission will be invited to appear before the two Cities Committees Thursday and begin a series of explanations of the charter. This was determined this morning at a consultation between Senator Stranahan and Assemblyman Austin, the Chairmen.

That they name such an early date is regarded as indicating that the Legislature proposes to lose no time in considering the matter, and some think it is the first sign that the charter is to be "jammed through."

Members of the Cities Committees are not disposed to allow any amendments to be made to the charter, and Chairman Austin said he did not think any would be made.

The Senators and Assemblymen profess to have great confidence in the wisdom of the Commissioners, and they give this as the reason why no amendments are likely to receive serious consideration.

The charter was not presented as a bill to-day, and it still remains in the hands of the Cities Committees as "a report" of the commission. Under the existing law that commission will go out of existence in less than a week, as its life is to end on March 1 under the statute which created it. That the committee decided to call on the commission this week is due in part to this fact.

The charter was considered briefly by the Cities Committees to-day not with a view to learning its provisions, but to determine what should be done with it. As a result, it probably will be introduced in both houses to-morrow as a committee bill. This was the course taken last year when the proposition to create the commission was incubating. No individual member will have the honor of standing as the father of the measure.

It is not known how many hearings will be given on the bill. The commission is expected to devote perhaps half a dozen days to explanations, and the opponents of the charter probably will have two or three opportunities to be heard. Additional copies of the charter and report were on hand today. When it is introduced it is expected that the commission will furnish a copy to each member of the Legislature in advance of those which the Public Printer will turn out. It is likely that several thousand extra copies will also be printed for general distribution throughout the State.

REFLECTIONS ON STRONG.

The "Bowery Peach" Appears Before a Committee.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—In the Assembly Cities Committee this afternoon the Mayor of New York City was alluded to in such uncomplimentary terms that Chairman Austin had to reprove the preson who had been so indiscreet in his remarks.

The bill before the committee was Assemblyman H. T. Andrews's measure providing for the appointment to the uniformed department of pilots, engineers, and assistant engineers of the Fire Departments of New York and Brooklyn now in the non-uniformed rank.

Thomas Ronan of New York, whose sobriquet is "The Bowery Peach," in speaking in favor of the measure, referred to a similar bill of last year that had been vetoed by Mayor Strong.

"Everybody knows that the Mayor of New York is seventy-four years old and getting childish," cried Mr. Ronan, amid the murmurs of those who were present.

Assemblyman Lewis indignantly called Chairman Austin's attention to the remarks made, and the latter reproved the speaker in sharp language. He proved, however, almost irrepressible, breaking out again later on by condemning Senator Pavey for "having voted for the bill last year in the Senate and then having accepted a retainer fee of $50 to oppose the bill before Mayor Strong."

After the meeting of the committee it was stated that the eloquence of the "Bowery Peach" had killed the bill.

MUNICIPAL GAS PLANTS.

New York Aldermen Before a Senate Committee.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—The Senate Cities Committee this afternoon gave a hearing upon the bill of Senator Pavey, authorizing the expenditure of $10,000 to investigate the feasibility of the municipal ownership of gas and electric light plants in New York City. The bill provides that the investigation shall be conducted by the Board of Aldermen.

The bill was favored by Aldermen Hall, Burke, Oakley, and Windolph. Alderman Hall first spoke of the efforts of the Aldermen to procure information upon this subject, but said they had found it would be necessary to get some authority from the Legislature. The object of the Board of Aldermen was to secure gas as cheaply as possible—in fact, so cheap that gas would come into general use for fuel, which was desirable for many reasons. He gave numerous statistics concerning cities which operated their own gas and electric light plants, to show that it has uniformly resulted in cheaper gas.

Meyer Jonasson, representing the Federation of Good Government Clubs in New York, also favored the bill, and said it was approved by all the Good Government clubs in the city, who believed that much cheaper gas could be furnished by the municipal ownership of the gas and electric light plants. No one appeared in opposition to the bill.

WORK OF COMMITTEES.

Sale of Poisons by Merchants—Report on Anti-Knock-Out Drops Bill.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—The Assembly Committee on Public Health gave a hearing today on Senator Higbie's bill permitting the sale of poisons by merchants. The bill was opposed by William Muir of Brooklyn, President of the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society; Dr. Barcley of Brooklyn, and E. S. Dawson, Jr., of Syracuse. Another hearing will be had March 8.

The Assembly Committee on Codes decided to favorably report the bill to prohibit the carrying of knock-out drops, also the bill providing for a proper method of assay for articles made partly of silver and other metals and for the marking of merchandise of this character or made solely of sterling silver.

The committees of both houses to-day gave a hearing on the bill to prevent the hounding of deer. No action was taken.

The Insurance Committees of both houses met in joint session this afternoon to give a hearing on Senator Brackett's bill which provides that all papers in any way concerning an insurance policy shall be attached to the policy when issued, and that the agent or person soliciting the insurance shall be the agent of the company, and not the agent of the insured, as at present. The bill also provides that the policy shall contain no provision by which the insured is obliged to waive any provision of law. No representatives of insurance companies were present, and the hearing was adjourned for a week.

The Senate Cities Committee has decided to report favorably Senator Sullivan's bill compelling the street surface and elevated railroads in New York to carry free of charge policemen and firemen when on duty, and also compelling the free use of telegraph and telephone service by such officers in the performance of their business. The committee will also report favorably Senator Marlin's bill creating a pension fund for the Health Department in New York City.

No Inauguration Adjournment.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—The Republican Senators held a conference after the Senate session this afternoon and concluded not to adjourn over the inauguration of President-elect McKinley next week.

The Dock Department's Answer.

President Edward C. O'Brien of the Dock Department yesterday made reply to the charges of Senator McNulty that the Dock Commissioners had failed to comply with the law providing for the construction of recreation pavilions over piers. President O'Brien says that the section of the law on which Senator McNulty's charges are based was repealed by an act of 1892, which authorized pavilions at two specified piers, and beyond that made the proposed improvement discretionary with the Commissioners. The board has already provided for one of the piers. The law was not mandatory. One of the piers specified was leased by the former board to the American Line, and a double-deck pier was built there for that company. Mr. O'Brien further says that Mr. McNulty's complaint that the Dock Department has not properly prosecuted North River dock improvements is unwarranted by the facts. The Board of Docks, he says, has recently secured legislation that hastens by several years the improvement.

WORK FOR THE PRISONERS.

The Scheme Now in Operation Promises to be a Success.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—"The new scheme of employing the prisoners in the State institutions bids fair to prove an unqualified success," said Gen. Austin Lathrop, Superintendent of State Prisons, this morning.

"I have had reports from all of the Prison Wardens, and have visited the prisons several times since the new plan was put in operation on Jan. 1, and the progress has exceeded our expectations. At Clinton Prison we are manufacturing shirts, stockings, and tin and wooden ware. In this prison there are only 890 men idle out of 890 to be employed. In Auburn we are manufacturing cloth, brooms, furniture, and hollowware, and we are about ready to begin to manufacture blankets. Two hundred looms have been ordered, and the men will work on the cloth and blanket industry wholly by hand. A number of looms have already been placed in position, and it is expected that the manufacture of cloth will begin to-day.

"In Sing Sing Prison there are 585 men idle out of 1,416 for whom employment must be provided. There we are manufacturing clothing, brushes, street brooms, and doing printing work. The printing consists of letter heads, bill heads, and such work at present, but the Printing Commission contemplate the printing of all the State reports and documents. This latter work, however, cannot be reached for some months. New industries are being started every few days, and more men are being put to work right along. We expect to have them all fully employed within sixty days.

"There is much opposition to the prisoners being employed in printing for the State, but there is bound to be some competition with outside labor no matter what plan is adopted for keeping the prisoners employed. Before the new constitutional provision providing that the prisoners should be employed for manufacturing supplies for State institutions went into effect, the product of the labor of the prisons was sent all over the United States to be sold. Under the new plan the competition of prison labor is confined to the boundaries of New York State, although the competition is not direct with the product of the outside labor, and cannot affect the price of wages. Heretofore many merchants all through the State sold supplies to our State institutions. Their market in this direction, which was a large one, is, of course, cut off."

FOREIGN LOAN COMPANIES.

Annual Report of Superintendent Kilburn Regarding Them.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—Superintendent Kilburn of the State Banking Department today submitted his annual report to the Legislature regarding the foreign mortgage, loan, or investment companies which are licensed to transact business in this State.

Their aggregate assets and liabilities are $23,427,559. The loans secured by first liens on real estate amount to $19,526,602. The total capital stock is $3,075,747, the surplus fund $414,516, and the undivided profits $451,838. The number of debenture bonds outstanding amounts to $18,251,154. The total amount of securities sold by these companies in New York State last year was $622,200. In his report Superintendent Kilburn says:

"Conservatism in making investments would seem to require that persons dealing with these corporations should be thoroughly advised as to the laws of the State in which their securities are sold, which they would be obliged to submit to and proceed under, in case of default or failure of the principal to the loan. Such of these corporations as are transacting business in this State anticipate a favorable year for their business.

"Their special weakness is undoubtedly the amount of real estate which some of them have been obliged to acquire through foreclosure and transfer, because of loans that were made upon insufficient security or upon such security as was thought to be ample at the time the loans were made, because of the peculiarly depressing times proved to be insufficient. My information derived from these corporations is that the demand for such real estate is increasing, and that its sale at a price which will save the corporations from loss is expected by them on information which would seem to reasonably warrant such conclusion.

"The investing public is warned against transacting business with other than companies licensed to do business in this State. The great portion of the Western country, where most of these loans are made, is probably as safe a loaning field as the most productive county in this State. The investors must discriminate as to localities and companies."

REED & BARTON,

SILVERSMITHS,

Broadway & 17th St., N. Y.

If you are on the fence, or in other words undecided, you can experiment at our expense. Your money back or a year's guarantee is the protection we give!

Our reduction sale of Winter goods ends Saturday. Suit to order, $12.50. Trousers, $3.50. Overcoats, $14.00. Workmanship and trimmings of our standard quality.

SPRING OPENING, MONDAY, MARCH THE 1ST.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & 9th St.

CHILE'S EX-PRESIDENT HERE.

ADMIRAL MONTT WILL STUDY THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

He Says Chile Is for Peace, but Her Navy Is to be Improved—He Will Visit Several European Countries.

Ex-President Jorge Montt of Chile, who is known in his country as the "fighting Admiral," reached this city yesterday on the steamship Altai of the Atlas Line, and will make the Fifth Avenue Hotel his headquarters for the next two months.

Señor Montt's visit is official. He is in the United States in his capacity as Vice Admiral of Chile to study the United States Navy, with the view of facilitating improvements already projected in the navy of that country.

As the Altai moved up the bay this morning Vice Admiral Montt was charmed with the views alongshore and the activity of the shipping interests. It is his first visit to this country. When he caught his first glimpse of the tall buildings of the city he asked Deputy Surveyor Dowling, who stood beside him on the deck: "What happens to those buildings when you have earthquakes?"

Ex-Mayor W. R. Grace, Domingo Gana, Chilean Minister to the United States, and his son, Alfred Gana, met Vice Admiral Montt at Pier 6 North River, and accompanied him to his hotel in the ex-Mayor's private carriage. The Chilean Admiral is accompanied in his travels by Capt. Luis Gomez of the Chilean cruiser Blanco Encalada. The Admiral is a short, active man, about forty-five years old, with black hair and beard. Capt. Gomez is a tall, athletic man of forty, who participated in the Peruvian war and speaks English fluently.

Vice Admiral Montt was seen last night at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and explained the purpose of his visit to this country. "I shall remain here two months," said he, "learning what I can about the United States Navy and methods of naval construction. What I do will be done informally, and with as much expedition as possible. I intend after leaving this country to go to England, France, Germany, Spain, Italy, and possibly Greece and Turkey, to study naval conditions there, as I study them here."

With regard to the plans of the Chilean Republic in the matter of future naval construction, Vice Admiral Montt said he could not speak, but added: "Chile is for peace—absolute peace." It is reported, however, that Chile intends to greatly increase her naval power, and that when the report of her envoys is available, iron-clads of the latest American and English types will be ordered. Vice Admiral Montt admitted yesterday that he would visit the Cramps' shipyard at Philadelphia while in this country, but declined to reveal his intentions beyond that point.

From Capt. Gomez it was learned that the American itinerary of the party, which will probably include Minister Gana, has been arranged to taken in Annapolis, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Washington, and Newport News. The party will witness the inauguration of President-elect McKinley, and will leave for Europe about April 20.

The office of Vice Admiral is the highest in the Chilean Navy. It has been held by Señor Montt since his retirement from the Presidency of the republic, Sept. 18, 1896, when Frederico Errazuriz became President.

HE WANTS REINSTATEMENT.

Ex-Police Captain Pickett to Make an Application To-day.

It was rumored at Police Headquarters yesterday that ex-Police Captain Pickett will make formal application to the Police Commissioners to-day for reinstatement. His application, it was said, will allege that he was forced out of the service by a Police Commissioner.

Capt. Pickett made application for retirement last June, and, as he had been on the force for thirty years, it was granted. This occurred a few days after he had been transferred from the West Thirtieth Street Police Station to Mulberry Street. It was said at the time that the Captain had been forced out by Commissioner Parker.

Commissioner Andrews said yesterday that when Capt. Pickett's application for retirement came before the board Commissioners Roosevelt, Andrews, and Grant knew nothing of the fact which Pickett now says led to his asking to be retired. All of them, however, it is said, have given Pickett assurance that they would reconsider his case when he applied for reinstatement. Commissioner Parker, a few days ago, denied that he forced Pickett out. He admitted that officers were sent into the Nineteenth Precinct when Pickett was in command there, and that something happened there. The next thing he knew was that Pickett's application for retirement was handed in. Capt. Pickett came to see him, after filing his application, and he promised to remain silent as to what occurred between them. "If Capt. Pickett sees fit to make any public insinuations," said Mr. Parker, "I shall consider the occasion for keeping his confidence as past and tell what I know."

The question arose at Headquarters as to whether the Police Board had the power to restore the Captain to active duty as Captain. Commissioner Andrews said he had not examined the law on that point, but he was of the opinion that the board could put Pickett back in his old place. Col. Kipp, Chief Clerk, however, declared that the board had no power to reinstate Pickett as a Captain of Police. "Once an officer is retired, he is off the force," said the Chief Clerk. "The Commissioners could appoint him as patrolman, but they have no power to reinstate him as Captain. Then it requires the unanimous vote of the board to appoint a man. Only the courts could put Pickett back as a Captain."

Henry Clay Yale Dangerously Ill.

Henry Clay Yale of the firm of Townsend & Yale, 345 Broadway, is dangerously ill at his home, 52 West Thirty-ninth Street. The physicians said last night that his condition was very critical, although there seemed no immediate danger of death. His family is with him.

Pastor Hathaway Will Resign.

The Rev. I. W. Hathaway, for twenty years pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, Jersey City Heights, yesterday announced his intention of resigning, and that he would preach his farewell sermon next Sunday night.

STATE CANAL OPERATION

Proposed by Boat Owners as an Offset to the Wiman Plan for a Consolidated Company.

DETAILS OF THE PROJECT.

Hearing on the Bill to Permit an Increase of Capital by Canalboat Companies—Exchange Committees Give Their Views.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—The canalboatmen have prepared a bill which was introduced to-day by Senator Koehler, to offset the proposition of the Consolidated Lake and Canal Transportation Company, that it be allowed to use unlimited capital to operate boats on the canals of this State. This is the company which Erastus Wiman is interested in.

The bill provides for the submission to the people of the State of New York at the next general election in this State of a proposition to provide for the issuance of $3,500,000 worth of bonds. The proceeds thereof are to be applied to the purchase of the canalboats, harbor tugs, and Hudson River towboats used in connection with the transportation of flour, grain, merchandise, &c., and the dry docks and boat yards used in the repair and building of canalboats, towboats, and tugboats used between the ports of Buffalo, Albany, and New York, along the Erie Canal and Hudson River, between the great lakes and New York. The title and ownership of such vessels, dry docks, and boat yards shall be vested in and become the property of the people, to be operated by the State, to cheapen the transportation of freight within this State to a minimum rate of carriage between producers and consumers.

The Commissioners' Powers.

In the event of the adoption of the proposition by a majority of the votes cast both for and against, the State Commissioners of the Land Office are directed to take possession of all the boats navigating the Erie Canal and such as are used in transporting freight and towing or pushing other boats laden with freight; also steamboats navigating the Hudson River which are used exclusively in towing canal boats, and the harbor tugs used in like connection with canal transportation at the Ports of Buffalo, Albany, and New York; also boat yards, dry dock canal equipment, by purchase if possible so to do.

But in case the Land Commissioners are unable to agree with the owner or owners of such boats, dry docks, and boat yards, then they are empowered to take the same for public uses, and the Court of Claims is authorized to determine the claims of all persons whom the Land Commissioners have failed to agree with.

After such purchase the State Superintendent of Public Works is directed to manage and operate such canal and Hudson River equipment in an economical manner, imposing a rate of freight not exceeding a maximum charge of 3¾ cents a bushel for the transportation of wheat from Buffalo to New York, a like proportion on way business, and all other eastbound freights to New York and intermediate points proportionately, and a maximum rate of freight on westbound tonnage from New York to Buffalo not exceeding 3½ cents per 100 pounds on all classes of freight, free of loading and unloading, thus bringing the producers and consumers in the closest possible relations so far as transportation of the necessities of life are concerned.

The sum of $3,500,000 is appropriated for the purpose of paying for the boats and other canal equipment to be acquired by the State, the same to be returned to the State Treasurer out of the net earnings of the operation of the canal equipment after deducting operating expenses therefor.

The Parshall Bill.

The two Canal Committees of the Senate and Assembly to-day gave another joint hearing on the Parshall bill, removing the limit of $50,000, at which companies are allowed to capitalize to operate boats on the Erie Canal.

A large delegation representing the Produce Exchange of New York City appeared in favor of the bill. The delegation was composed of Franklin Quigley, Chairman of the Canal Committee; G. W. Balch, ex-Chairman of the same committee, who is the accredited father of the nine-million-dollar appropriation bill for the deepening of the canal; and Alfred Romer, ex-President of the Exchange. Others in favor of the bill were E. C. Bodman of the firm of Millman & Bodman, grain dealers of New York City; E. M. Clarkson, representing the Maritime Exchange; George A. Horner, President of the Maritime Exchange; J. A. Croswell, Chairman of the Water Front Committee of the Maritime Exchange, and Erastus Wiman.

Arguments for the Bill.

Mr. Balch made the principal speech in favor of the bill. He said that since 1873 the trade of New York City had gone down 50 per cent. He asserted that there are not over 800 efficient boats now on the canal, and when the process of deepening the canal, under the nine-million-dollar appropriation, was completed, the canal would accommodate 4,500 boats, which would require a great capital, such as was proposed by the Consolidated Canal and Lake Transportation Company. A thousand steamers would also be required, as the day of horses and mules on the canals was nearing an end. He said the amount of money to come from private enterprises to rehabilitate the Erie Canal would be not less than $25,000,000, and might reach $30,000,000. He had found, upon close investigation, that it would be possible to transport produce on the canals at the rate of 1 mill per ton per mile, and Mr. Depew had stated that it was impossible for the railroads to carry freight at less than 5 mills per ton for each mile.

"Would you go into sugar?" asked one of the speakers that if this bill was not passed the company would be incorporated in some other State, and this State would lose the incorporation tax.

It was stated that no member of the Produce Exchange knew until ten days ago that there was such a limitation upon the capitalization of canal companies, and they attributed much of the decline in business to such a law.

Mr. Wiman's Argument.

Erastus Wiman read a letter from George Clinton of Buffalo, grandson of De Witt Clinton, in which he took strong ground against the limitation of the capital of canal navigation companies.

Mr. Wiman said he did not believe that a corporation could transact business on the canals, furnish proper terminal facilities, and maintain a credit sufficient for through bills of lading for western shippers at a capital of less than $500,000 to $1,000,000.

Such an organization would attract a large volume of east and west bound traffic which does not go by the canals, and there could be no doubt that individual boat owners would find large employment and profit thereby. He asked of what avail is it to increase the capacity of the canal by expending $9,000,000 so long as there was no improvement in the attraction of business. In his opinion, there could be no improvement with the present loose mode of doing business by individuals, the lack of system, the want of terminal facilities, the fearful delays at the termini, and the lack of credit or responsibility of the boatmen as a basi for a bill of lading were the causes of the decline in the trade.

Opposed to the Bill.

In opposition to the bill there appeared ex-Senator Laughlin of Buffalo, Capt. Thomas Ryan, a boat owner of Buffalo; Capt. Clark, another boatman, and Assemblyman Sanger. All renewed arguments made at the previous hearing to the effect that to pass the bill would be to turn the canals over to a great monopoly.

No action was taken by the committee.

The Spartan Virtue, Fortitude,

Is severely taxed by dyspepsia. But "good digestion will wait on appetite, and health on both," when Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is resorted to by the victim of indigestion. Heartburn, flatulence, biliousness will cease tormenting the gastric region and liver if this genial family corrective meets with the fair trial that a sterling remedy deserves. Use it regularly, not spasmodically—now and then. It conquers malarial, kidney, nervous, and rheumatic ailments.

THE WORLD'S BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER

Hunyadi János

25 years Success in the U. S.

Highest Reputation All Over The World.

CAUTION: *None genuine without the signature of the firm* „**Andreas Saxlehner**" *on the label.*

THE SOCIAL REFORM CLUB.

Union Square Encroachment Denounced—Unemployed Workmen.

The Social Reform Club expressed its disapproval last evening of the proposal to give a portion of Union Square Park for the Metropolitan Traction Company to lay its tracks in, at least without adequate compensation.

The chief subject of discussion was what trades unions did for their own unemployed. From the statements made by several of the labor leaders present, it appeared that very few members of well-established trades unions became public charges or had to apply to charity organizations. The delegate from the cigarmakers said that his union paid its unemployed $3 per week, except during the Summer months. Out of 4,000 union cigarmakers in the city, about 700 were at present out of work, and all these received benefits. The agent of the Charity Organization Society said that, as far as he knew, the society received no applications for aid from members of well-organized trade organizations.

MASSACHUSETTS IN DRY DOCK.

The Battleship Will Be Repaired and Have Bilge Flanges.

The battleship Massachusetts arrived from Charleston yesterday and anchored off Tompkinsville. She will go to the navy yard to-day and will put the new dry dock into commission by going into it. She will have her bottom scraped, and 800 barrels of cement will be put into her double bottom to improve her ballasting and at the same time to protect the plates from rust. Rolling chocks, or bilge keels, will also be fitted to her.

The work on the Massachusetts will be completed, it is understood, in time for her to appear at Boston April 17 for the unveiling of Bela Lyon Pratt's bas relief bronze figure of Victory, presented by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and which not long since was installed on the forward turret, between the two great guns.

There had been some fear that the figure, which is that of a female, life size, with outstretched wings, would suffer damage from the concussion of firing, but the battery practice in which the Massachusetts joined with the fleet off Charleston, demonstrated that the figure was safe.

SOUND MONEY CONFERENCE.

It Will Be Called to Order Here This Morning.

The conference called by the Committee on Organization of the National Sound Money League will be called to order at 11 A. M. to-day by Henry Hentz, at the Chamber of Commerce. It is expected that delegates from sixteen of the twenty-four cities affiliated with the league will be present.

The affiliated cities so far are Boston, Brooklyn, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, Jacksonville, New Orleans, Galveston, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Fargo, Sioux Falls, and Tacoma. In addition to the delegates a score of eminent sound money advocates will attend the conference. George E. Leighton of St. Louis will, it is likely, preside. E. V. Smalley will be Secretary of the conference. The Committee on Organizaiton is to present a draft of the Constitution and By-laws and a plan of organization. The conference will, at 1 o'clock, adjourn for luncheon at the Down-town Club. Mr. Hentz will welcome delegates and guests. During the luncheon there will be several short, but pertinent talks on sound money questions. At 3 o'clock the conference will be resumed. The league, as has been stated in THE NEW YORK TIMES, is absolutely nonpartisan. The purposes of the conference will no doubt be accomplished at to-day's sessions. Cyrus H. McCormick of Chicago may be chosen permanent President of the league.

THE WEST SIDE TO SUFFER.

Col. Waring's Response to a Refusal to Allow an Ash Dump.

It was announced at the office of the Street Cleaning Department, yesterday, that President Cyrus Clark of the West End Association, has written a letter to Col. Waring stating that the association will not permit the establishment of a dump at the foot of West Ninety-sixth Street. Col. Waring sent a reply to Mr. Clark's letter, in which he said:

"I have endeavored, in good faith, to do all that I could to keep the condition of the west side up to the highest standard of the work of this department. We have been able to do this only with an amount of extra work, which is ruining our horses, and is subjecting our men to an amount of overwork that I cannot allow to continue. I have laid the facts of this case before the West End Association, and have had the personal assurance of many of its members that they were in full sympathy with me in the matter, and would do what they could to favor my proposal for the only change that can bring us the needed relief.

"Since you block the way for the adoption of this measure, I have no alternative but to tell you that I shall not longer subject the force working in the Seventh District to the hardship, and its horses to the cruelty, that your interference with the work of this department has entailed. * * * I doubt very much that the result of the change in our work will be conducive to the attainment of the aims of your association."

In line with this matter Col. Waring issued the following:

"The West End Association having refused such a mitigation of their rule as would allow our ashcart men to perform their work without working twelve hours per day, notice is hereby given to all persons living north of Seventieth Street, west of Central Park, that it will be impossible for us to remove all of their ashes daily. Street sweepings and garbage will be taken completely, and we shall remove ashes so far as time will allow. It will become necessary for residents in this quarter to make arrangements to have the surplus removed at their own cost."

A Church Euchre Party.

It is announced that the leaders in fashionable Catholic society of Prospect Heights, Brooklyn, will to-morrow evening give a progressive euchre party, in aid of St. Patrick's Church, Huntington, L. I., of which the Rev. John C. York is pastor. The church is heavily mortgaged, and the euchre party has been arranged to raise funds to liquidate the debt. In the Summer the church is largely attended by Brooklyn people.

A Story from Kentucky Denied.

The report that August Belmont & Co. agreed to finance the consolidation of 515 or any number of Kentucky distilleries, with a capital of $15,000,000, is characterized as an invention by a member of this banking house.

INDICTMENT OF ASSESSORS.

FORTY-SIX WESTCHESTER COUNTY OFFICERS IN TROUBLE.

Real Estate Has Been Bearing Nearly All of the Burden of Taxation—Personal Property Escaped Lightly.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Feb. 23.—The Westchester County Grand Jury, which has been investigating the official acts of town Assessors, made its presentment to-day to the Supreme Court, Justice J. Keogh presiding. The Justice had ordered the investigation, complaining that the Assessors were in the habit of making the real estate of the county bear nearly all the burden of taxation, while personal property was let off very lightly, and he wanted this corrected.

The presentment shows wanton neglect of duty and disregard of law on the part of the Assessors of the towns in the county, and it recommends certain of them to the attention of the District Attorney.

In the long presentment, which shows thoroughly in the work of the jury, the following statements appear:

"In the following towns the ratio of personal property to real estate is less than 1 per cent: Pelham, Mount Vernon, East Chester, North Castle, and New Rochelle. In the following towns the ratio is less than 2 per cent: Mamaroneck, Mount Pleasant, Scarsdale, and Yonkers.

"In contrast to these may be cited the town of North Salem, in which the Assessors' faithful performance of duty has brought up the ratio to 37 per cent.

"The Grand Jury would state as one result of its examination that, in its opinion, the complete enforcement of the law relating to personal assessment would be greatly facilitated by an amendment providing for individual sworn returns of personal property subject to taxation, by taxpayers themselves, made compulsory by suitable penalty for failure to make such returns."

"The flagrant and long-standing violation of law is, in the opinion of the Grand Jury, a serious menace to the growth and prosperity of our county, visiting a burden of taxation.

"The Grand Jury, in view of these facts, feels it its duty to return to the court indictments in certain cases, and to direct, as it hereby does, that the District Attorney institute civil proceedings to collect the penalty for neglect of duty against each of the Assessors named in the list hereto attached:

"Daniel J. Smith, William H. Bates, Joseph W. Halstead of Bedford; John Mabie, Eugene B. Hill, John M. Tuthill of Cortland; Samuel Fee of East Chester; Alexander McClellan, Dyckman Odell, Philip A. Edmunds of Greenburgh; Julius Waldrof, James H. Hyatt, Nicholas Burger of Harrison; William H. Tilford of Mamaroneck, J. H. Newman, David Haight, M. J. Martin of Mount Pleasant; Richard Sear of Mount Vernon; Horace D. Fiewellin, Lewis Tripp, Oscar Smith of New Castle; James Ross, George Lambden, Peter Burger of New Rochelle; Thomas P. Brundage, Martin B. Miller, Edgar A. Heustis of North Castle; William F. Metzger, Ebenezer Fowler, and A. J. Nowicks of Ossining; Joseph English of Pelham; George H. Fancher, Henry C. Brown, Henry W. Miller of Poundridge; Josiah W. Bulkley, Charles Stevens, William H. Gedney of Rye; Oliver A. Hyatt, George A. Willetts, H. K. Ben

WANAMAKERS

The daily question in tens of thousand of homes, asked by myriads of women is, "What's new at Wanamaker's?" The Wanamaker newness is a serial "Tale of Two Cities," with fresh chapters daily.

Among the new things are more Grenadines.

Months ago our Novelty buyers caught the Grenadine idea. The result appears in the matchless collection now here. A vast array in black—$1 to $4.

This store becomes more and more an echo of Paris. Each week the echo comes nearer. Soon it will be the New York end of a Paris fashion telephone.

Forty items fresh from Paris this morning. Forty high novelties in Dress Goods.

Our Dress Goods stock is authoritative. The presence of a novelty in this stock is proof of its Paris position. Paris decides. But only the inner circle of the Fashion Court get early decisions. Our news is quick. Our action prompt. That's the way we lead in Rich Dress Goods.

Reputation came quickly to our Clothing Store. Founded on principles. Standard Garments of superior character always ready. To illustrate:

Thibet cloth Prince Albert Frock Coat, Italian cloth linings, and Vest, $20.

Thibet cloth Prince Albert Frock Coat, silk linings, and Vest, $25.

Vicuna cloth, very fine, Prince Albert Frock Coat, silk linings, and Vests, $35.

These Garments are for stylish men of all shapes, short or tall, slender or stout. Every man fitted. Fine custom tailoring in ready-made Clothing.

Second floor, Ninth street.

BOOKS

Are you following the news of good Books that we have been printing day by day?

De Novo Series, 60 titles, 18c; by mail, 25c
Lotus Series, 26 titles, 30c; by mail, 38c
Astor Series, 64 titles, 25c; by mail, 37c
Escutcheon Series, 24 titles, 50c; by mail, 65c

Bargains in best Books keep our Book Store active.

Ninth street.

MEN'S SCARFS

Silk twills with stars and other small fancy figures. Novel but not loud—gentlemen's Neckgear.

Scarfs. Knots and Wide Ends, $1.
Ties, Folded, 50c.

Our Men's Furnishing Goods Store is a veritable novelty mill, runs daily.

Broadway and Ninth street.

WOMEN'S COATS

Every one of these stylish Coats must have a new owner—quickly, too. They are the left-overs of a fine stock of Winter Coats. The newest and most popular styles of the season. If cheapness has power to attract they will depart before the dawn of another day. The loss—well, no matter. The gain is surely yours if you choose to accept it.

$3.00—Of beaver, astrakhan, etamine, boucle and frieze, tailor made and well finished; original prices $8 to $12.

$5.00—Imported Coats of camel's hair, cheviot, black only; original price $15.

$7.50—Fine Kersey Walking Coats, lined throughout with fancy colored silk and figured taffeta, black, tan and green; originally $15, $18, $22.50 and $25.

$12.00—Imported Coats of cheviot and kersey, embroidered and fur trimmed; originally $25 to $40.

$18.00 to $25.00—The balance of our imported Coats; originally $40 to $70.

Second floor, Broadway.

INFANTS' REEFERS AND DRESSES

The newest Spring styles of these dainty garments for infants 2 to 4 years old are here. Many of them, *here only*. Plain and elaborate, Costly and inexpensive—all cheap.

Dresses of Dimities and Organdies. $1.85 to $12.

A word on prices:

At 65c—Dresses of neat figured lawn, yoke and sleeves trimmed with braid, ruffles over shoulder, full skirt, deep hem.

At $2.75—Reefers of ladies' cloth, all shades, deep sailor collar, neatly braided, the new fleur de lis back.

At $3.50—Reefers of novelty cloth, plaid mixtures, deep sailor collar and cuffs of colored combinations, rows of white braid, pearl buttons.

Second floor.

FEATHER DUSTERS

Made of soft white-tipped ostrich feathers—for dusting very fine furniture. Took all we could get at such little prices. While they last:

12 in., 50c; usually $1.00
14 in., 60c; usually $1.25
16 in., 70c; usually $1.50

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER
New York. Successor to A. T. Stewart & Co.

Brighton Beach Railroad Troubles.

Stockholders of the Brighton Beach Railroad Company will meet on Friday to take steps to avert the foreclosure on March 1 threatened by the Central Trust Company, holder of bonds on which $12,000 interest, due last September, is still unpaid.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

The Senate Debates the Proposition to Open the Uncompahgre Reservation to Settlement.

MINING CLAIMS INVOLVED.

Mr. Vilas Defends the Administration from Implied Charges—The Naval Appropriation Bill Passed by the House—No Appropriation for a Dry Dock at Boston.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—In the Senate to-day the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill was resumed, the question being on a point of order made yesterday by Mr. Vilas (Dem., Wis.,) against the committee amendment for the opening of the Uncompahgre Indian reservation, as general legislation.

The discussion took a range beyond the parliamentary point of order, and extended to the question of valuable deposits of gilsenite and asphaltum on the lands of the reservation in Utah, which Mr. Vilas wanted to have reserved by the Government. His argument was replied to by Mr. Cannon, (Rep., Utah,) who argued in favor of the opening of the reservation, which contains over 2,000,000 acres of land. He was not in favor of seeing these mineral lands pass into the hands of a corporation or monopoly. Under the general system, where such lands were open to all, the market price of gilsenite had fallen from $160 to $80 a ton, so that the existing law operated to the benefit of the whole people.

The Forest Reservation.

In the course of Mr. Cannon's remarks allusion was made by Mr. Wilson (Rep., Washington,) to the executive order published in to-day's newspapers withdrawing from the public domain some 21,000,000 acres of land and constituting it a forest reservation.

Mr. Cannon declared that there was not the slightest knowledge of the subject on the part of the officer making the designation, and that land in Utah had been designated as forest land where there was no timber larger than a jack rabbit's brush.

At the close of nearly two hours the point of order was submitted to the Senate, which decided by a vote of 31 to 16 that the amendment was in order. The discussion went on as to the merits of the amendment.

Mr. Brown (Rep., Utah,) argued in support of the amendment and in favor of opening the reservation to the people. Mr. Clark (Rep., Wyoming,) took the same position. Mr. Palmer (Dem., Ill.,) favored disposing of the valuable gilsenite deposits by public sale. Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.,) opposed the amendment on account of its injustice to the Ute Indians, whose reservation it was, and Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.,) criticised the Administration, declaring that all the complications in the matter had resulted from the refusal of the President to execute the law.

Defense of the President.

Mr. Vilas protested against what he called the arraignment of the President by Mr. Vest.

"I arraign the President, if the Senator so characterizes my remark," said Mr. Vest, "because I declare that he had no right to disobey an act of Congress which was mandatory upon him. If he believed that we were wasting the substance of the people he should have called it to our attention in a constitutional way and asked us to repair the wrong. Instead of that, he usurped legislative functions and declared that he would not obey the act of Congress. These are the undisputed facts."

"So far from these being undisputed facts," said Mr. Vilas, "I am astonished that the Senator from Missouri should make such a statement."

Mr. Vilas then offered an amendment to the amendment directing a survey to be made of the reservation, the mineral lots to be subdivided into lots of suitable size and form, and a royalty or price per ton to be fixed for asphaltum, gilsenit, and other minerals, and that, instead of a patent, a lease shall issue for each of such lots for twenty-five years, subject to the payment of the royalty.

Mr. Brown (Rep., Utah,) opposed the amendment as overthrowing the settled and established mining laws of the country, under which the man who first made his mining location, staked out his claim.

Mr. Vilas's amendment was rejected. The committee amendment was modified by one offered by Mr. Vest, and agreed to—yeas, 48; nays, 17. It now reads: "That all of the Uncompahgre Indian reservation, in the State of Utah, except about 10,000 acres of bottom land extending about ten or twelve miles up the White River, on both sides from its mouth, is hereby declared open to public entry under the land laws of the United States; provided that no one person shall be allowed to make more than four claims on lands containing gilsenite."

Certificate for Senators.

The bill was laid aside, and Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) offered a resolution proposing this form of certificate of the election of United States Senators:

"To the President of the United States Senate:

"This is to certify that on the —— day of ——, A. B., was duly elected by the Legislature of the State of ——, a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 4th of March, 189—."

The resolution went over without action.

The Senate, on motion of Mr. Smith, (Dem., N. J.,) and by a yea and nay vote of 34 to 26, at 5 o'clock, proceeded to the consideration of executive business, and shortly thereafter adjourned until to-morrow at 11 A. M.

NAVAL BILL IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. Barrett Makes an Unsuccessful Effort to Secure an Appropriation for a Dry Dock at Boston.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Most of to-day's session of the House was taken up in consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill. Mr. Barrett (Rep., Mass.,) criticised the bill for its failure to make appropriation for what he deemed to be one of the most important parts of the service, the construction of dry docks, and he moved an amendment authorizing one to be built at the Boston Navy Yard, to cost not exceeding $1,000,000. He made an extended speech in support of the amendment, which was followed by a long and somewhat acrimonious discussion, but it was finally defeated, only about half a dozen members supporting it. The bill was passed exactly as it came from the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Senate bills were passed granting a pension to the widow of Gen. Thomas L. Casey, Chief of Engineers, with an amendment reducing the amount from $75 to $50 per month; also authorizing the Montgomery, Hayneville and Camden Railway Company to build a bridge across the Alabama River, between Lower Peachtree and Mary Bluff.

Mr. Fischer (Rep., N. Y.,) asked unanimous consent for consideration of a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to appoint Lieut. Robert Platt a Commander in the navy, and explained why it was desirable that the bill should be passed, he being the only officer in the navy who could not, without special legislation, be promoted. Objection was made, however, and the bill failed for the present.

Mr. Hooker (Rep., N. Y.,) was no more successful in his effort to pass a bill to amend the River and Harbor act of 1894 so as to permit the completion of the last of a series of reservoirs at the head of the Mississippi River.

INCREASE IN FRUIT DUTIES.

The Protests of New York Importers Are Ignored.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—A material increase in the rate of duty on tropical fruits such as are raised in this country was made this morning by the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee.

A duty of 20 cents a cubic foot was placed on oranges, lemons, and limes, whether imported in bulk or in packages. The provision in the McKinley law as to barrels or packages that contain these articles, and which places the duty at 30 per cent. ad valorem, was restored. The present duty on the foregoing articles is 8 cents a cubic foot. In the McKinley law it was less than 12 cents, inasmuch as in packages of a capacity of one and one-fourth cubic feet the duty was 13 cents.

To-day's increase was made in compliance with the appeals of the California fruit producers, who claimed that the present rate was ruinous, and that the McKinley duty was not nearly sufficient. The members of the committee were influenced by these considerations, and after a careful investigation satisfied themselves that while the new rate was practically prohibitory, it would not increase the cost of such fruits a quarter of a cent in each case, and that the retail price would remain practically unchanged, at the same time giving the American grower a monopoly of the home market.

The fruit importing interests of New York and other cities protested vigorously against any material increase in the duty, their argument being that foreign fruits do not compete to any extent with the American product, inasmuch as they are placed on sale at a different season of the year.

The woolen schedule will be the last to be fully considered. Its consideration will develop considerable opposition from the manufacturing interests, and it is in order that it may be fully discussed that the committee will not agree upon tentative rates until the last moment consistent with a prompt reporting of the measure.

"The report that we shall not have the Tariff bill ready to introduce when Congress assembles in extra session next month," said Chairman Dingley to-day, "is untrue. We are getting along as rapidly as we thought we would. There is a great deal of labor attached to the preparation of such a measure, but every member of the committee is working hard, and there is no reason to believe that we shall not be ready to report the bill at about the time calculated on."

PRESIDENT'S ACTION ON BILLS.

Will Not Go to the Capitol in the Last Hours of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Thirty-four private bills presented to the President for his approval Feb. 10, and not returned by him to the House of Congress in which they originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution, have become laws without his approval.

These bills come within the category referred to in the President's veto messages of yesterday, as having been presented to him in such numbers that he was unable to examine into their merits. All such bills which reach the White House between now and March 4 will probably fail to become law, as the President's signature will not be forthcoming unless in exceptionally meritorious cases and after full examination.

Mr. Cleveland is the first of the last Congress set the precedent of refusing to go to the Capitol to sign bills in all the rush of the last few moments of the session. It is understood he will take a similar course with the present Congress.

THE QUACKENBUSH CASE.

President Cleveland Refuses to Act Under the Relief Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—It was learned to-day that the President permitted the bill authorizing the reinstatement and retirement of Commander Quackenbush in the navy to become a law without action on the 17th inst. The President has not, however, acted under the authority conferred by the law.

Commander Quackenbush's case is historical. He was tried by court-martial during the Presidency of Gen. Grant, and was sentenced to dismissal on charges. This sentence Gen. Grant approved, but it was subsequently modified into six years' suspension. A subsequent effort to reinstate Quackenbush after the expiration of his six years' suspension was vetoed by President Cleveland.

The present bill simply gives a discretionary authority to the President to reinstate the officer and retire him with reduced pay from the time of reinstatement and retirement. The President, while allowing the bill to become a law, has plainly intimated his purpose not to exercise the discretion reposed in him.

SENATE'S EXECUTIVE SESSION.

New Jersey Nominations Confirmed—Alaska Boundary Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The Alaskan boundary treaty, which was signed by Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote Jan. 30 last, was laid before the Senate this afternoon in executive session. Without being read it was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. It provides for a commission similar to the Mexican Boundary Commission, which will avail itself of the information already collected by the commission under the charge of Profs. Mendenhall and Duffield, representing the United States, and Mr. King, representing Canada, who were working under an agreement made in 1892.

The Senate also disposed of the New Jersey Postmasterships that had been recalled from the President and were pending on a motion to reconsider the action by which they were confirmed. The chief objection was against the nomination of Mr. Kahlhaass, to be Postmaster at Paterson, the home of Vice President Hobart. Mr. Sewell said that he could not say that he was personally objectionable, but he contended that the Democratic incumbent had been in office almost four years, and that, by confirming this nominee, the Democrats would hold the office seven years. This, he argued, was unfair. Mr. Sewell offered to withdraw his objection to the other cases if this was permitted to go over, but this compromise was rejected, and by a strict party vote, the Democrats, Populists, and Silver Republicans voting together, the nominations were all confirmed. The vote stood 23 for confirmation and 15 against.

The Hawaiian Cable.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs to-day recommended the incorporation in the Naval bill of Senator Lodge's proposition to appropriate $25,000 to take soundings for a telegraph cable between the Hawaiian Islands and Japan.

Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of L. C. H. Schlemm of New York to be United States Consul at Cape Haitien, Haiti.

The Perrine Land Grant.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The taking of testimony in the Perrine land grant case was concluded to-day. Arguments by counsel will be heard Thursday.

COSTA RICA AND NICARAGUA.

The Commission to Mark Their Boundary Line Completed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—President Cleveladn has completed the commission, which, according to the treaty entered into between those countries, is to mark the boundary line between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, which has so long been in dispute, and which was submitted to his arbitration during his first Administration. He then decided upon a boundary line, and by a treaty concluded at Salvador last Summer, it was provided that each side should appoint surveyors to mark the line, and that President Cleveland should designate an engineer to decide upon any points of disagreement that might arise between them.

Mr. Cleveland has appointed Mr. E. P. Alexander of Georgetown, S. C., as the Engineer Commissioner for this purpose. It is understood that Mr. Alexander's selection gives complete satisfaction to the Governments involved.

Lord Aberdeen in the White House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Lord Aberdeen, the Governor General of Canada, accompanied by his aid, Capt. Wilberforce, called on Secretary Olney this morning, and were taken by that official over to the White House and presented to the President, who entertained them socially a few minutes just before the Cabinet meeting. Lady Aberdeen was received by Mrs. Cleveland yesterday afternoon.

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Immediate - Lasting - Efficacious - Agreeable

SEVENTH REGIMENT HOCKEY.

Company K Beat Company I by a Score of 2 to 0.

The hockey teams of Company I and Company K, Seventh Regiment, played a lively game of hockey at the St. Nicholas Rink last night. There is much rivalry between the two companies, and they played hard from the start. Neither team scored in the first half. In the second half the Company K boys got the puck soon down to their opponents' goal, and Lafarge shot it between the flags. Another goal was made later by Lafarge. The score was 2 to 0, Company I not scoring. The line-up was as follows:

Co. I.	Positions.	Co. K.
Coppell	Forwards	Hoy
Belden	Forwards	Lafarge
Cavarly	Forwards	Maynard
Arthur	Forwards	Barron
Homans	Cover Point	Newcombe
Waring	Point	Scott
Cragin	Goal	Spies

Hockey Games in Brooklyn.

The St. Nicholas Hockey Team No. 1 of this city met the hockey team of Brooklyn at the Clermont Avenue Rink, in Brooklyn, last night, and defeated them by a score of 8 to 0.

RACING AT NEW ORLEANS.

Eight Thousand Persons on the Track—Three Favorites Win.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 23.—Eight thousand people saw the races to-day. It was ladies' day, and the weather was well-nigh perfect. Three favorites won.

FIRST RACE.—Seven furlongs. Prince of India, 88 pounds, (T. Burns,) 8 to 5, won by a length; Burns, 88, (Powers,) 6 to 1, second by a length; Senator Penrose, 95, (Barrett,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:32½. Olivia L., Elkin, Selbach, Eleanor Mac, Stanza, Mollie B., and Buckmore also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One-half mile. Georgie C., 105 pounds, (J. Gardner,) 5 to 1, won by a head; Nemo, 113, (Scherrer,) 13 to 5, second by two lengths; Oninoor, 100, (C. Reiff,) 7 to 1, third. Time—0:51. Grace Himyar, Sarmatia, Floss, Ironical, Mavourneen, Shy Fox, Ethel Chance, and Frenaford also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a furlong. Marquise, 103 pounds, (Barrett,) 3 to 5, won by a length; Bizarre, 95, (T. Burns,) 5 to 1, second by two lengths; Chicot, 103, (Hirsch,) 4 to 1, third. Time—2:00¾. Lightfoot and Renaud also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and an eighth. Folly, 115 pounds, (C. Johnson,) 2 to 1, won by four lengths; Brakeman, 139, (W. Williams,) 8 to 5, second by ten lengths; Proverb, 127, (Harper,) 12 to 1, third. Time—2:07½. Partisan, Granada, Rupee, and E. Ball also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Domingo, 106 pounds, (Caywood,) 10 to 1, won by three lengths; Squire G., 98, (Combs,) 2 to 1, second by three lengths; Full Hand, 91, (Dorsey,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:44½. Fassig, Mamie G., Baal Gad, and Beau Ideal also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Galley West, 99 pounds, (A. Barrett,) even, won by a head; Bender, 104, (J. H. Coley,) 60 to 1, second by three lengths; Panini, 102, (Campbell,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:31¾. Carl Holland, Favorita, Spiritualist, Clarus, Jim Maddux, and Hunter also ran.

MORRIS WHEELMEN RECEPTION

An Address and Entertainment Followed by a Dance.

The Morris Wheelmen gave an entertainment and reception last evening at Schnorer Club Hall, One Hundred and Sixty-third Street and Eagle Avenue. An address of welcome was made to the several hundred guests present by Dr. W. K. Doty, President of the club. Among the performers were H. L. Price, vocal soloist; Miss Edyth M. Hallett, who recited; Prof. William Kimmelmann, pianist, and Mrs. Edith M. Du Mond, vocal soloist. Dancing began at 10:30 o'clock.

Among those present were Judge and Mrs. Charles E. Simms, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. School, Dr. and Mrs. W. K. Doty, Mr. and Mrs. George Varian, Mr. and Mrs. Olin J. Stephens, Mr. and Mrs. Walter D. Briggs, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Ritchie, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur S. Gray, George W. Elliott, John H. Deeves, J. Frick, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Spinaler, Robert G. Weyth, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Frank P. Mott, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Ten Eyck, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Bull, Dr. F. A. Myrick, ex-Judge and Mrs. Ernest Hall, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Hartley, the Misses Hartley, Mortimer T. Macy, the Misses Macy, Miss Herstell, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Ziesing, George Vanderpool, Miss F. Vanderpool, and F. H. Doelle.

Tableaus for St. Mary's Hospital.

Arrangements for the production of the tableaus at Madison Square Garden next Friday night, in aid of the St. Mary's Hospital for Children, were concluded yesterday by Artist Chartran's posing of the figurantes. He declared himself perfectly satisfied with the subjects, and prophesies a success for the affair. Mrs. Richard Irwin, President of the Hospital and Chairman of the committee in charge of the entertainment, said last night that the boxes only have been taken, but there are lots of seats to be had. Prices will be $5 a seat, and admission to the gallery will be $2. Mrs. Irwin also said that the hospital was very badly in need of funds, and she hoped society would patronize the entertainment liberally.

The Rev. Mr. Schoppe's Illness.

Members of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church of Union Hill were disturbed Monday and again yesterday by a rumor that their pastor, the Rev. Herman Schoppe, had died from pneumonia. Mr. Schoppe aroused the displeasure of some of the women of his congregation last month by marrying Miss Anna Heinrichs, the youthful housekeeper of another minister, the Rev. Luther Luhrs. The report of Mr. Schoppe's death was a fabrication. Mr. Schoppe is not even seriously ill. Mrs. Schoppe said last night that her husband is suffering from rheumatism and has not been ill enough for the care of a physician.

Li Foon Must Return to China.

Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court has dismissed the writ of habeas corpus sued out in behalf of Li Foon, who was held by Commissioner Shields for deportation to China.

Foon, it was said, is the son of Li Sing of Newark, who is legally entitled to a residence here. The decision means that children of Chinese parents residing in this country are not admissible.

McCoy Pleads Not Guilty.

George E. McCoy, the employe of the Third Avenue Elevated Railroad at the Ninth Street Station, who is accused of being responsible for the death of Charles L. Webber, a Western horse dealer, on February 4, plead "not guilty" to the charge yesterday in the General Sessions.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Absolutely Correct Styles.
Library Designs All Reduced.

THE BICYCLISTS WIN.

ATTEMPT TO KEEP A CLUBHOUSE FROM WEST END AVENUE.

Judge Beekman Refuses the Injunction Asked by Mrs. Nellie R. Kurtz, Whose Strictures Are Denied by the Wheelmen.

Justice Beekman of the Supreme Court refused yesterday to grant an injunction to Mrs. Nellie R. Kurtz of 700 West End Avenue, restraining E. Clifford Potter from leasing the house next door—No. 702—to the Riverside Wheelmen for a clubhouse. The property which Mr. Potter has leased to the wheelmen is on the east side of the avenue, and at the corner of Ninety-ninth Street. It is a comparatively new building.

Mrs. Kurtz alleged that all the property on the avenue for several blocks in that vicinity was restricted from any other use than that of residences. This was an agreement made by the property owners before the property in that neighborhood was built upon.

Of the Riverside Wheelmen, she said in her affidavit—on information and belief—that the Riverside Wheelmen are "an association for athletic and social purposes, the members of which are in the habit of meeting at the clubhouse and consuming great quantities of beer and other intoxicating liquors, and become in consequence thereof noisy and boisterous at all hours of the day and night."

Mrs. Kurtz says also that the occupancy of the house by the club would damage her property.

President Colvin D. Harrison of the Riverside Wheelmen says in his affidavit that no noisy or boisterous conduct is ever permitted in the club; that it is always closed at midnight, and that it is composed of gentlemen who always conduct themselves as gentlemen.

Justice Beekman said, in denying the motion, that there was grave doubt of the plaintiff's succeeding in the action, and that, while the plaintiff would suffer no inconvenience during the pendency of the action, the defendant would be put to great embarrassment and trouble should the injunction be granted.

Mrs. Kurtz said last night that the application for an injunction was only a preliminary proceeding, and that it was no surprise to her that the injunction had not been granted.

"All the owners of property along here agreed," she said, "that none of the houses should be used for anything but residences. Now we are going to make this a test case to see whether property can be restricted or not. That club may get here, but it will soon be put out. Since I commenced this action I have secured the names of fifty residents of the neighborhood who will assist me in my fight to keep the club out of this neighborhood."

President Harrison of the club said that the talk about its members drinking excessively and becoming noisy was ridiculous. The club's home is now at 232 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, "We have been here for nearly six years," said Mr. Harrison, "and no one has ever complained of us. This is as much a residence neighborhood as West End Avenue. We want to move because this house is too small for us. There will be no leaving of bicycles about the fronts of our new clubhouse, or any other such imaginary nuisance. There will be a wheelroom in the rear, with an entrance from Ninety-ninth Street, and, so far as the neighbors are concerned, they will never know from outward appearances whether we are a bicycle club or a private family."

COLLEGE ATHLETICS RULES.

Sweeping Changes Looked For at the Association's Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Intercollegiate Amateur Athletic Association of America will be held on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The session promises to be one of the most important in the history of college sports, since a sweeping revision of the constitution and by-laws is anticipated. The amendments to be acted upon were drawn up by a special committee consisting of Gustavus T. Kirby of Columbia, A. H. Bullock of Harvard, and S. Murdock Kendrick of Pennsylvania.

There is little doubt that a majority of the proposed amendments will pass unchallenged, especially as they are for the good of amateur sport.

By one of the proposed new rules the "association hereby declares its absolute jurisdiction among colleges over the following exercises: Running, (all distances,) walking, jumping, pole vaulting, putting the shot, throwing the hammer, throwing the weights, and bicycle racing." The words "absolute jurisdiction" mean that in the matter of college cycle races the competitors are responsible to the Intercollegiate Amateur Athletic Association only, and not subject to any other governing body.

According to an amendment of Article X., no college can enter more than eight men in any event, and only five of these can start. No one shall represent any college or university as a competitor at an intercollegiate meeting who has not been a member of that college or university in good and regular standing from the 15th of the preceding October.

As there have always been a lot of objections to the choosing of a referee for the championship meetings, it is proposed that the referee shall be a non-college man, and shall be selected by the Executive Committee not later than April 1, and shall make nominations of at least two candidates for each official needed for the proper management of the annual field meeting, and from such nominations the Executive Committee shall, before May 1, choose the officials for the games.

The Executive Committee will hold an important preliminary meeting on Friday evening at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, when, among other things, the matter of college cycle racing will be fully discussed.

May Be Rowed on the Thames.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 23.—The Yale Navy has received a communication from the New London Board of Trade, asking if Yale will consent to row the Yale-Harvard-Cornell race on the Thames, provided the consent of Harvard and Cornell can be obtained. Yale has answered that Yale will be glad to row there. It is stated unofficially here that Harvard has also consented, and that there is a chance that the place of the triangular race may be shifted from Poughkeepsie to New London. The matter now rests with Cornell, and a representative of the New London Board of Trade is now in Ithaca to gain the consent of the Cornell crew to the chance.

Seawanhaka Corinthian Rules.

At a meeting of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club, at the clubhouse, 19 East Twenty-second Street, last night, a new chapter, calling for the appointment of a signal officer, to be appointed by the Commodore, to have charge of the making and returning of signals at the clubhouse at Centre Island, was adopted. Besides this, several amendments relating to club uniforms were added to the consitution.

Thrown from His Horse in the Park.

Frederick G. Bourne, a member of the Central Park Riding Academy, was thrown from his horse on the driveway at Ninety-second Street yesterday afternoon. Mr. Bourne's right arm was broken. He was taken to his home, in the Dakota Flats, in a carriage.

THE SILVER REPUBLICANS

A Call for Organization Issued by Members of the United States Senate and House.

TOWNE CHOSEN AS CHAIRMAN.

The Committee Will Meet in Chicago in June—The Question of Coinage Declared to be All Important—Four Senators Sign the Call.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The following address was issued this afternoon by the silver Republicans of the Senate and House:

To the silver Republicans of the United States:

There could not be a better illustration of the great law by which, in free Governments, the rise, progress, and decline of parties are determined than that afforded by recent and present political developments in the United States. Political parties are practical instruments for executing the will of the people in respect to principles and policies of government. They, therefore, should represent and respond to public opinion in its attitude toward the problems which the experience of the Nation from time to time brings forward for solution. It is not parties that make issues, but it is issues that make parties.

For years events have been forcing upon the country, with ever-increasing definiteness and emphasis, the necessity of reform in our monetary system, as respects both the coinage of metallic money and the regulation and control of credit currency. Under stress of experience and consequent investigation, opinions have been gradually crystallizing. In this process the line of cleavage has paid little regard to previously existing party demarkations, and to-day the most careless observer cannot fail to see that the genius of the Nation is approaching a settlement of this momentous controversy through the agency of political instruments now being fashioned to its hand.

History of the Movement.

In the history of these formative events the so-called silver Republicans have taken an important part and discharged a necessary function. In doing so they have not surrendered their convictions on certain other great principles of political economy and government; but they realize that those principles are not capable of successful application under present monetary conditions. They believe, therefore, that the adequate treatment of all other issues must await the correct decision of the dominant one thus presented. In this spirit they cooperated with the organized forces of bimetallism in the last campaign. Every consideration of patriotism and expediency seems to counsel a continuation of that policy.

Silver Republicans believe themselves to be in harmony with the original spirit of the old Republican Party, and they claim a property in its great name and glorious traditions justified by the splendid services and sanctified by the sacred memories of the time when that party embodied the aspirations and spoke the purposes of the great masses of the American people. That party was born in answer to the cry for a champion of liberty. Its early words were words of comfort and assurance to the oppressed. Its great deeds, by which it will hereafter live in history, were deeds of patriotism. Its policies professed, above all things, to hold dear the safety and welfare of the American people as against the rest of the world. The silver Republicans cannot forget that history. They cannot today follow those who have usurped the dominion of that party, into a shameless abandonment of American interests and the tyranny of an alien money system. They believe that the duty of the hour demands that they maintain their identity and perfect their organization.

Call for a Convention.

Circumstances have sometimes in the past thrust upon the undersigned responsibilities on behalf of silver Republicans which, in the absence of formal organization, we have felt warranted in assuming. Recently, moreover, we have been receiving a vast number of anxious inquiries from various parts of the country upon the question of party policy and requesting us to give some definite direction thereto. These communications exhibit a surprising and gratifying unanimity in sentiment and plan. Responding to these earnest suggestions, and at the same time expressing our own deliberate opinion, we urge upon the silver Republicans of the United States and upon all citizens of whatsoever previous party association who are willing to co-operate with us in political action until the great monetary issue is settled, and settled right, that immediate steps be taken to perfect organization in the various States and Territories to the end that thereafter a National convention may be held for the purpose of making an authoritative pronouncement to the country and effecting a National organization. As soon as possible each of the States and Territories should designate a member of the provisional National Committee of the Silver Republican Party, which committee will have charge of the calling of the National convention and of all matters preliminary thereto. Meantime we have taken the liberty of naming Charles A. Towne of Minnesota as Chairman of said provisional National Committee, whose official address for the present will be the City of Washington, and to whom all communications should be sent.

The provisional National Committee is hereby called to meet in executive session at the City of Chicago, at a place to be seasonably announced by the Chairman, on Tuesday, the 8th day of June, 1897.

Signed at the City of Washington this 22d day of February, 1897, the anniversary of the birth of the "First American," whose life was a sublime example of patriotism, and whose precept, placing duty to country above and beyond all party obligation, is a deathless watchword of political liberty.

H. M. TELLER of Colorado.
FRED. T. DUBOIS of Idaho.
FRANK J. CANNON of Utah.
R. F. PETTIGREW of South Dakota.
LEE MANTLE of Montana.
JOHN D. JONES of Nevada.
CHARLES A. TOWNE of Minnesota.
CHARLES S. HARTMAN of Montana.
JOHN F. SHAFROTH of Colorado.
C. E. ALLEN of Utah.

New York Odd Fellows.

CORNING, N. Y., Feb. 23.—The annual Grand Encampment of Odd Fellows of New York State to-day elected officers as follows: Grand Patriarch—E. C. Shafer, Buffalo; Grand High Priest—H. Walker, Brooklyn; Grand Senior Warden—W. H. Mosher, Binghamton; Grand Treasurer—D. H. Gundman, New York; Grand Representative—W. C. Lee, New York; Grand Junior Warden—J. P. Victory, New York.

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Special offering to close out a number of patterns before arrival of New Spring Styles.

Beginning Tuesday, February 23rd, we will offer

250 PIECES
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
BEST BODY BRUSSELS CARPETS
AT
90c. per yd.

Great Variety of Colorings and Designs.

W. & J. SLOANE
Broadway, 18th & 19th Sts.

WANTS THE DEBT PAID.

Speaker Tappan in the Arkansas Legislature Pleads for the Credit of the State.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 23.—Speaker Tappan to-day called L. L. Coffman of Boone to the chair, in the State House of Representatives, and took the floor in behalf of the concurrent resolution to accept the State's compromise with the National Government on the bill now pending before Congress.

Among other things, he said the question of the State's debt is an important one. It has never been said by any one of the opposition that there is a cloud over this debt and the indebtedness has not been denied.

It is an honest debt which began almost at the infancy of the State. Soon this State will be sued for the collection of this debt. Already the other States ridicule it for being in default. The Government gave the State the means for improvement.

Sooner or later the debt will have to be paid, he said. No mere sentiment should intervene to prevent a final settlement. For forty years the State has grown, until it stands as one of the greatest States, yet it is a defaulter. He favored laws to regulate our corporations, and was for a railroad commission, but this indebtedness should be settled. He said he would cast his vote to set Arkansas on an equal footing with her sister States.

He was frequently interrupted with applause, and at the conclusion of his remarks, many friends congratulated him on what he had said.

Telegram Company's Stock Attached.

The Bradford Savings Bank and Trust Company of Bradford, Vt., has placed an attachment on 8,000 shares of stock in the United Telegram Company, owned by Robert F. Strainer of Boston, who failed in Boston on Monday last. The stock is now in the office of the Postal Telegraph Company in Montgomery Street, Jersey City, which company bought out the United Telegram Company. The bank holds a claim of $18,000 against Strainer.

Funeral of Lyman S. Burnham.

The funeral of Lyman S. Burnham will be held this morning in the Church of the New Jerusalem, Brooklyn.

The Directors of the Journeay & Burnham Company have sent resolutions of condolence to the members of the Burnham family.

Mary Anne Brooke Did Not Appear.

Mary Anne Brooke of 49 West Thirty-second Street, New York, failed to appear in court at Tompkinsville (S. I.) yesterday to press her complaint against Charles Lex Brooke, who, she alleges, forcibly ejected her from the house at New Brighton during the Charles W. Brooke funeral services. Justice Casey dismissed the complaint.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BERVA, ROMOLO.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to L. Berva, Antonia Berva, Charles Zerbarini, John Paghlinghi, and to all persons interested in the estate of ROMOLO BERVA, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the twenty-sixth day of March, 1897, at

RIBBONS FOR FINE DOGS

Judges at the Westminster Kennel Club's Show Work Hard to Finish Their Tasks.

GEORGE WORK'S DOGS DO WELL

Won All the Prizes for French Bulldogs—George Raper Decides in Favor of the Rose Ear—A Disappointed Bull Terrier.

The judges who are picking out the best dogs on exhibition at the Westminster Kennel Club's show at the Madison Square Garden put in a good day's work yesterday, and have now made all the most important awards. On Monday very few of the specials were awarded, the regular classes being disposed of first. These specials were awarded yesterday, so that to-day it will be possible to see which dogs are considered to be the best in the show.

Dr. C. A. Lougest, who had won all the class prizes with his mastiffs on Monday, yesterday repeated his victory and took all the specials. Black Prince Brampton, a son of the famous Beaufort's Black Prince, took four of these specials, among which was the silver challenge for the best mastiff in the show. Brampton's father was never beaten in the show ring, and the son bids fair to follow in the footsteps of his sire. He is now said to be better than the Black Prince ever was, having a better body and hind quarters.

Major McKinley, the famous Great Dane, and an old favorite with visitors to bench shows, has suffered defeat. In the challenge class the first prize was awarded to Marcus Antonius, a grand dog exhibited by Clarence E. Ward of Riverton, Conn. This dog was also given the silver cup offered for the best Great Dane in the show. C. Pfleiderer was remarkably successful with his kennel. He won the prize for the best exhibit of four, with Ano, Ano P., Flora P., and Princess of Wales, and the prize for the best dog and bitch with Ano and Flora P. C. H. Mantler won the prize for puppies with a fine-looking youngster named Remus. Although Mr. Pfleiderer's dogs were good enough to win as a kennel, individually they did not secure any first prizes. Chummie, owned by H. Y. M. McAdee, won in the open class, dogs, and Earl's Olivia, owned by Borst & Dills, in the open class, bitches.

In the classes for greyhounds L. C. Whiton, owner of the Woodhaven Kennels, won the prize for the best exhibit of four. The ribbon for the best greyhound in the show was given to Dr. J. H. Lyke's Southern Rhymes, the reserve ribbon going to Mr. Whiton's Lord Neverstill.

George Gould, who was a little unfortunate with his pointers on Monday, had better luck yesterday. In the class for bitches under fifty pounds he won first and second prizes, with Miss Rumor and Lady Gay Spanker. In the heavy-weight class the prize was given to E. M. Beale's Alice Leslie and the reserve ribbon to George Gould's Josie Bracket. Probably what pleased Mr. Gould better than anything else was the winning of the prize offered for field trial winners. Two competed for this prize—Mr. Gould's Ightfield Diana and E. O. Damon's Strideaway. Strideaway has the better record of the two as a field trial dog, but was only placed second to Ightfield Diana.

The trouble about the ears of the French bulldog has been settled, and admirers of the rose ear win. George Raper, the English judge, settled the question when dogs of this breed were taken before him yesterday afternoon. Of the ten entered in the class for dogs, only three had the rose ear, and Mr. Raper very soon picked these out as the best. The first prize he awarded to George Work's Regent Street Swell and the second to F. G. & H. G. Riggs's Louis. Regent Street Swell is very aptly named. He is the dude of all the small dogs, and now seems to look with disdain at his neighbors with the pricked ears. In the class for bitches the first prize was given to Mr. Work's dog, and Messrs. Riggs won second prize, with Madame Sans Gêne. Three special prizes were offered for these little dogs, and Mr. Work won all three. Regent Street Swell won the silver cup for the best French bulldog of either sex in the show, and the special prize for the best dog of this breed. Mirza secured the prize for the best bitch.

Cardona, Dr. Huidekoper's bull terrier, caused some excitement when in the ring. Cardona is a very knowing animal, and invariably tries to get even with the dog that comes nearest to beating him for the prize. His opponent in the challenge class was Christopher Wolf's Trafalgar. It did not take Mr. Astley, the judge, long to decide that Trafalgar was the better dog. Cardona seemed to resent that he was beaten at the same time, and, turning quickly, he set his teeth in Trafalgar's neck and gave that dog a bad wound. The two dogs were quickly separated, but Trafalgar will carry the marks of Cardona's teeth as long as he lives.

The Garden was crowded all day yesterday. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. K. Duer, Robert C. Cornell, George De Forest Grant, F. O. De Luze, Winthrop Rutherfurd, B. R. Kittredge, David Crocker, Walter W. Watrous, George Work, H. K. Knapp, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Tiffany, Mr. and Mrs. E. Willard Roby, Mrs. Burke Roche, Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg, A. N. Beadlestone, Col. Jacob Ruppert, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Bernheimer, Mr. and Mrs. John Rutherford Buchan, Miss Josephine Bulkeley, E. C. La Montagne, H. K. Vingut, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., H. G. Trevor, Jenkins Van Schaick, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Carnochan, Miss Daisy Bird, Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, James Trevelyan Hyde, Dr. Rush Shippen Huidekoper, Miss Anabel Green, Dr. Hasbrouck, and Dr. Morris T. Asch.

THE AWARDS.

Decision of the Judges in the Several Classes.

POODLES.

Open Class, Curly, Bitches, Other than Black.—First prize, Mrs. Woodruff Sutton's Chocoiate; second, H. H. Hunnewell, Jr.'s, Mimi; third, H. H. Hunnewell, Jr.'s, Miqua; reserve, Miss Elsie B. Cochran's Topsy.

Challenge Class, Curly, Bitches.—First prize, H. G. Trevor's Dinah; second, H. G. Trevor's Chloe; reserve, Morey Kennel's Morey Leah.

Open Class, Corded, Dogs and Bitches.—First prize, William Grebe's Flora I.; second, S. C. Hodge's Black Prince; third, Mrs. Charles W. Trippe's Lady Marquise; reserve, Joseph Meyer's Nell.

Challenge Class, Corded, Dogs and Bitches.—First prize, M. E. Sorge's Hector; second, William Grebe's Tell I.

POODLE—SPECIALS.

First special prize, $20 for the best poodle, awarded to H. G. Trevor's Mirza.

Second special prize, $10 for the best poodle of the opposite sex to the winner of No. 1, awarded to H. G. Trevor's Marquis.

Fourth special prize, $12 for the best American-bred poodle of the opposite sex to the winner of No. 3, awarded to Miss Margaret P. Soutter's Zip.

Fifth special prize, $10 for the best American-bred puppy, awarded to Morey Kennel's Morey Vincount.

Sixth special prize, $8 for the best American-bred puppy of the opposite sex to the winner of No. 5, awarded to H. G. Trevor's Sally.

Seventh special prize, a silver cup for the best poodle sired by Champion Milo or Emperor in 1891, awarded to Frank S. Witherbee's Fuzzy.

Eighth special prize, a silver cup for the best poodle sired by Champion Milo or Emperor in 1892, awarded to Miss C. C. Stimson's Cosen's Cora.

Ninth special prize, a silver cup for the best poodle sired by Champion Milo or Emperor in 1893, awarded to Morey Kennel's Cigarette.

Tenth special prize, a silver cup for the best poodle sired by Champion Milo or Emperor in 1894, awarded to E. S. Reynal's Sambo II.

Eleventh special prize, a silver cup for the best poodle sired by Champion Milo or Emperor in 1895, awarded to Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor's Lorla.

Twelfth special prize, a silver cup for the best poodle dog purchased from the Meadowmere Kennels, awarded to Miss Margaret P. Soutter's Taffy.

Thirteenth special prize, a silver cup for the best poodle bitch purchased from the Meadowmere Kennels, awarded to Rambleside Kennel's Ta-Ra-Ra.

Fourteenth special prize, a silver cup for the best poodle purchased from the Meadowmere Kennels, never before exhibited, awarded to Miss Gwendolin V. Laughlin's Medor.

FOX TERRIERS.

Maiden Class, That Have Never Been Exhibited, Smooth, Bitches.—First prize, J. J. Lynn's Banker's Daughter; second, George H. Gooderham's Tatters; third, Blemton Kennels' Blemton Vision; reserve, German Hopkins's Grove Rachel.

Novice Class, Smooth, Bitches.—First prize, J. J. Lynn's Banker's Daughter; second, Norfolk Kennels' Tatters; third, Blemton Kennels' Blemton Vision; reserve, L. & W. Rutherfurd's Warren Spite.

Open Class, Smooth, Bitches.—First prize, L. & W. Rutherfurd's Warren Sentence; second, L. & W. Rutherfurd's Warren Cautious; third, L. & W. Rutherfurd's Warren Cautious; reserve, Blemton Kennels' Blemton Vision.

Challenge Class, Smooth, Bitches.—First prize, L. & W. Rutherfurd's Warren Captivate.

Puppies' Class, Wire-Haired, Dogs.—First prize, A. A. McDonald's Aldon Boaster; second, Weeks & Turner's Springhill Uno; third, H. H. Hunnewell, Jr.'s Hill Hurst Rocquet; reserve, G. M. Carnochan's Cairnsmuir Knapsack.

Novice Class, Wire-Haired, Dogs.—First prize, A. A. McDonald's Aldon Boaster; second, Toon & Thomas's Endcliffe Nipper; third, J. A. Caldwell's Meersbrook Fairplay; reserve, E. La Montagne, Jr.'s, Cairnsmuir Mask.

Open Class, Wire-Haired, Dogs.—First prize, A. A. McDonald's Aldon Boaster; second, Toop & Thomas's Endcliffe; third, G. M. Carnochan's Grange Hill; reserve, E. La Montagne, Jr.'s, Cairnsmuir Mask.

Challenge Class, Wire-Haired, Dogs.—First prize, H. H. Hunnewell's Cribbage; second, G. M. Carnochan's Thornfield Knockout; reserve, H. H. Hunnewell's Oakleigh Bruiser.

Puppies' Class, Wire-Haired, Bitches.—First prize, Sam J. Rogers's Wild Briar; second, Norfolk Kennels' Flirt; third, John E. Jewett's Dahlia; reserve, H. H. Hunnewell's Hill Hurst Myrna.

Novice Class, Wire-Haired, Bitches.—First prize, Norfolk Kennels' Pinwire; second, Rochelle Kennels' Brittle Botch.

Open Class, Wire-Haired, Bitches.—First prize, H. H. Hunnewell's Cronsay Mimic; second, Norfolk Kennels' Pinwire.

Challenge Class, Wire-Haired, Bitches.—First prize, H. H. Hunnewell's Surrey Janet; second, Norfolk Kennels' Norfolk Fidget.

Veterans' Class, Over Six Years, Smooth and Wire-Haired, Dogs and Bitches.—First prize, H. H. Hunnewell's Cribbage; second, Blemton Kennels' Blemton Victor II.; reserve, Norfolk Kennels' Joker.

First Division, American Fox Terrier Club, Produce Stakes.—First prize, L. & W. Rutherfurd's Warren Royal; second, S. W. H. Ritchie's Blister Nobs; third, Blemton Kennels' Blemton Vision.

FOX TERRIERS—SPECIALS.

First special prize, a loving cup, presented by G. W. H. Ritchie, Esq., for the best American-bred wire-haired fox terrier, awarded to A. A. McDonald's Aldon Roaster.

Second special prize, the Westminster Kennel Club offer $20 for the best exhibit of four smooth fox terriers, awarded to L. & W. Rutherfurd.

Third special prize, the Westminster Club offer $20 for the best exhibit of four wire-haired fox terriers, awarded to H. H. Hunnewell, Jr.

Fifth special prize, J. A. Caldwell's offer of a cup for the best wire-haired fox terrier, awarded to H. H. Hunnewell's Cribbage.

Sixth special prize, Grand Challenge Cup, valued at $300, for the best fox terrier in the show, smooth-haired or wire-haired, awarded to L. & W. Rutherfurd's Warren Sentence.

Seventh special prize, the Stud Dog Stakes of 1897, first prize, L. & W. Rutherfurd's Warren Defender and L. & W. Rutherfurd's Warren Duplicate; second prize to L. & W. Rutherfurd's Warren Crib and L. & W. Rutherfurd's Warren Spite.

Eighth special prize, the first division of the Grand Produce Stakes of 1897, (no award.)

Ninth special prize, $10 for the best American-bred fox terrier in the open class, (smooth or wire,) awarded to L. & W. Rutherfurd's Warren Sentence.

Eleventh special prize, $5 for the best American-bred fox terrier in open classes, (smooth,) awarded to A. A. McDonald's Aldon Roaster.

Twelfth special prize, $5 for the best American-bred fox terrier in the novice classes, (smooth or wire,) awarded to A. A. McDonald's Aldon Roaster.

Thirteenth special prize, $10 for the best American-bred fox terrier in the puppy classes, (smooth,) awarded to L. & W. Rutherfurd's Warren Crib.

Fourteenth special prize, $10 for the best American-bred fox terrier in the puppy class, (wire,) awarded to A. A. McDonald's Aldon Roaster.

Fifteenth special prize, the manufacturers of Excelsior Dog Cake offer 200 pounds of Excelsior Dog Cake for the best fox terrier dog and bitch entered by one exhibitor, awarded to L. & W. Rutherfurd's Warren Sentence and Claudian.

GREAT DANES.

Puppies' Class, Dogs.—First prize, C. H. Mantler's Remus; second, A. B. Strange's Prince S.; third, withheld; reserve, Charles Busch's Lincoln.

Open Class, Dogs.—First prize, H. Y. M. McAdee's Chummle; second, Christ Pfleiderer's Ano; third, Christ Pfleiderer's Ano P.; reserve, Blackburn Miller's Sentas Brutus.

Challenge Class, Dogs.—First prize, Clarence E. Ward's Marcus Antonius; reserve Kinsley Magoun's Major McKinley.

Puppies' Class, Bitches.—First prize, Charles Busch's Bijou; second, A. B. Strange's Lady May; third, C. Pfleiderer's Princess of Wales; reserve, Frank K. Ruppert's Cora.

Open Class, Bitches.—First prize, F. A. Borst and R. R. Hill's Earle Olivia; second, C. Pfleiderer's Flora P.; third, Charles Busch's Bijou.

GREAT DANES—SPECIALS.

First Special Prize.—The Westminster Kennel Club's offer of $20 for the best exhibit of four Great Danes. Awarded to Christ Pfleiderer's Ano, Flora P., Princess of Wales, and Ano P.

Second Special Prize.—The Great Dane Club of America offers.

Third Special Prize.—The President's Cup, valued at $100, for the best American-bred Great Dane under fifteen months of age, this cup to be won three times with different dogs. Awarded to C. H. Mantler's Remus.

Fourth Special Prize.—A silver cup for the best Great Dane dog that has been placed higher than V. H. C. Awarded to Clarence E. Ward's Marcus Antonius.

Fifth Special Prize.—A silver cup for the best Dane bitch that has been placed higher than V. H. C. Awarded to Charles Busch's Bijou.

Sixth Special Prize.—Two hundred pounds of Excelsior dog cakes, offered by the manufacturers of Excelsior dog cakes for the best Great Dane dog and bitch. Awarded to Christ Pfleiderer's Ano and Flora P.

AMERICAN FOXHOUNDS.

Open Class, Dogs.—First prize, Walker & Hagan's Blackburn; second, N. Q. Pope's Pope Samson; third, N. Q. Pope's Pope's Striver; reserve, J. H. Van Dorn's Rice.

Open Class, Bitches.—First prize, N. Q. Pope's Flirt; second, Walker & Hagan's Flash; third, J. Gibbs's Veracity; reserve, N. Q. Pope's Frisky.

Challenge Class, Dogs and Bitches.—First prize, Muskedunder Kennel's Bowsprit; second, N. Q. Pope's Duke.

ENGLISH SETTERS.

Puppies' Class, Dogs.—First prize, L. D. Smith's Arden Rod; second, H. Jenson's Philip J.; third, John White's Braggelone.

Novice Class, Dogs.—First prize, John Brett's Orangeman; second, E. E. Beach's Paxtang II.; third, R. W. Cunningham's Knight Templar; reserve, H. Bartholomew's Rockingham II.

Open Class, Dogs.—First prize, C. R. Hickok and Mrs. L. McK. Garrison's Freckled Monk; second, Oak Grove Kennels' Count Dick; third, John Brett's Orangeman; fourth, Miss Emily Rogge's Rambler.

Challenge Class, Dogs.—First prize, John Brett's Cactus.

Puppies' Class, Bitches.—First prize, G. S. Raynor's Suffolk Beauty; second, Alfred Boote's Psyche; third, Alfred Boote's Sappho; reserve, Glenwood Kennels' Beauty Bondhu II.

Novice Class, Bitches.—First prize, Alfred Boote's Juno; second prize, W. L. Harris's Nellie Hunter; third, William H. McGarry's Blanch G.

Open Class, Bitches.—First prize, Alfred Boote's Juno; second, John Brett's Flower of Sulphur; third, W. L. Harris's Nellie Hunter; fourth, Eldred Kennels' Laundress; reserve, Dirk J. Peters's Robin's Juno.

Challenge Class, Bitches.—First prize, H. Pape's Maid Marion.

ENGLISH SETTERS—TRIAL DOGS.

English Setters that have been placed at any public field trial in the United States or Canada.—First prize, H. L. Keyes's Montell; second, P. T. Madison's Rodfield.

SCOTTISH TERRIERS.

Puppy Class, Dogs.—First prize, B. L. Clements's Nipper; second, withheld.

Open Class, Dogs.—First prize, Brooks & Ames's Kilcree II.; second, Dr. Cattanach's Aikendrum.

Challenge Class, Dogs.—First prize, Oliver Ames's Tiree; second, Oliver Ames's Rhuddunan; third, Newcastle Kennels' Bellingham Bailiff.

Puppy Class, Bitches.—First prize, Newcastle Kennel's Ashley Amazon; second, Ashley Gymnast.

Open Class, Bitches.—First prize, Brooks & Ames's Wankie Nettle; second, Newcastle Kennels' Ashley Amazon; third, E. D. Codman's Hannah; reserve, Newcastle Kennels' Ashley Gymnast.

BEDLINGTON TERRIERS.

Open Class, Dogs.—First prize, Harris R. Childs's Barkis; second, William Henry Russell's Epicure; third, William Henry Russell's Broker.

Open Class, Bitches.—First prize, Notman James's Beachgrove Sadie; second, Harris R. Childs's Melissa Wackles; third, Harris R. Childs's Parilla.

Challenge Dogs and Bitches Class.—First prize, Alfred R. Riggs's Peachgrove Blue Belle.

SKYE TERRIERS.

Open Class, Dogs.—First prize, Mrs. A. S. McCowan's Arden II.; second, Mrs. A. Hutschen Reuther's Prince George.

Open Class, Bitches.—First prize, Woodbury Kennels' Princess Maud; second, Woodbury Kennels' Princess May; third, Woodbury Kennels' Princess Mary.

Challenge Class, Dogs and Bitches.—First prize, Woodbury Kennels' Endcliffe Maggie.

BOSTON TERRIERS.

Open Class, Bitches, (15 pounds and under 25 pounds.)—First prize, D. E. Loveland's Nance; second, Sunflower Kennels' Pink; third, Prospect Park Kennels' Daisy; reserve, J. F. Holt's Puss.

Open Class, Bitches, (25 pounds and not over 35 pounds.)—First prize, D. E. Loveland's Tot; second, Grolorcy Kennels' Fil II.; third, Bulkeley Wells's Bessie Mac; reserve, F. Schneider's Trilby.

BOSTON TERRIERS—SPECIALS.

First special prize, the Boston Terrier Club's breeders' trophy, value $100, for the best Boston terrier bred and owned by the exhibitor, the winner to receive a silver cup in commemoration of the award.—Awarded to Sunflower Kennel's Monte.

Second special prize, a piece of sterling silver plate, value $10, for the best Boston terrier, bred and owned by the exhibitor, of opposite sex to the winner of the Breeders' Trophy.—Awarded to J. F. Holt's Puss.

Third special prize, the Club Challenge Trophy, value $100, for the best dog or bitch, owned by the exhibitor six months prior to close of entries. The winner to receive 50 per cent. of the stake, 30 per cent. to the second, and 20 per cent. to the third. The winner to receive a silver cup in commemoration of the award.—First prize, D. E. Loveland's Tot; second, Sunflower Kennel's Monte; third, Grolorcy Kennel's Fil II.

Fourth special prize, a piece of sterling silver plate, value $10, for the best Boston terrier of the opposite sex to the winner of the Challenge Trophy.—Awarded to Sunflower Kennel's Monte.

Fifth special prize, the Boston Terriers' Puppy Bowl, value $50, offered by Dwight Baldwin, Esq., for the best dog or bitch between the ages of six and sixteen months, registered in the American Kennel Club Stud Book, the winner to receive a silver cup in commemoration of the award.—Prize awarded to D. G. Whitlock's Chum.

Sixth special prize, a piece of sterling silver plate, value $10, for the best puppy of the opposite sex to the winner of the Puppy Bowl.—Awarded to Bulkeley Wells's Bessie Mac.

Eighth special prize, the Boston Terrier Club offers a club silver cup for the best Boston terrier dog, open to all.—Prize awarded to Sunflower Kennel's Monte.

Ninth special prize, a silver cup, for the best Boston terrier bitch, open to all.—Awarded to D. E. Loveland's Tot.

Tenth special prize, the Westminster Kennel Club offers $20 for the best exhibit of four Boston terriers.—Prize awarded to A. B. Goode.

POINTERS.

Open Class, Bitches, 50 Pounds and Over.—First prize, Fred J. Lenoir's Urada; second, Fred J. C. McArthur's Lightfield Blossom; third, George J. Gould's Furlough Bloom; fourth, George Ferguson's Reggie.

Challenge Class, Bitches, Under 50 Pounds.—First prize, George J. Gould's Miss Rumor; second, George J. Gould's Lady Gay Spanker; reserve, Mrs. R. Armstrong's Brighton Flossie.

Challenge Class, Bitches, 50 Pounds and Over.—First prize, E. M. Beale's Alice Leslie; reserve, George J. Gould's Josie Bracket.

Pointers that Have Been Placed in Any Public Field Trial in the United States or Canada.—First prize, George J. Gould's Ightfield Diana; second, Strideaway.

BULL TERRIERS.

Puppies' Class, Dogs and Bitches.—First prize, Thomas Holden's White Lady; second, Dr. Stuart Cassard's Springhill Keeper; third, G. Wash Moore's Declaration; reserve, Dr. Huidekoper's Bill Sykes.

Novice Class, Dogs and Bitches.—First prize, Mrs. Frank F. Dole's Sweet Duchess; second, James Parker's Prince Royal; third, Jan Lorillard Arden's Dusty Diamond; reserve, Dr. Stuart Cassard's Springhill Keeper.

Open Class, Dogs and Bitches, Under 20 Pounds.—First prize, Moses Vaisey's Gem of Rochester; second, Thomas Holden's Bonnie Bell; third, Moses Vaisey's Ruby of Rochester; reserve, Thomas Holden's Ruby.

Open Class, Bitches, 20 Pounds and Not Over 30 Pounds.—First prize, Mrs. Frank F. Dole's Edgwood Obed; second, John Lorillard Arden's Dusty Diamond; third, M. O'Rourke's Wentworth Dandy; reserve, H. Fred Church's Little Casino.

Open Class, Dogs, Over 30 Pounds.—First prize, T. S. Bellin's Tommy Tickle; second, Mrs. Frank F. Dole's Nonpareil; third, James Parker's Prince Royal; reserve, John H. Clark's Rookery Lad.

Challenge Class, Dogs and Bitches Under 30 Pounds.—First prize, H. Fred Church's Little Flyer; reserve, H. Fred Church's Sabatia.

Challenge Class, Dogs, Over 30 Pounds.—First prize, Christopher Wolfe's Trafalgar; second, Dr. R. S. Huidekoper's Cardona.

Open Class, Bitches, 30 Pounds and Not Over 50 Pounds.—First prize, George Wright's Edgewood Lady; second, Mrs. Frank F. Dole's Lady Vixen; third, James Conway's Compassion; reserve, Leetsdale Kennels' Betty.

Open Class, Bitches, Over 30 Pounds.—First prize, Mrs. Frank F. Dole's Sweet Duchess; second, Leetsdale Kennels' Queen Lil; third, Christopher Wolfe's Bonnie Kate; reserve, J. Ogden's Lady Violet.

Challenge Class, Bitches, Over 30 Pounds.—Mrs. Frank F. Dole's Starlight; second, Mrs. Frank F. Dole's Jersey Lady.

BULL TERRIERS—SPECIAL.

First special prize, the Westminster Kennel Club's offer of $20 for the best exhibit of four bull terriers, awarded to Mrs. Frank F. Dole.

Second special prize, the National Greyhound Club's offer of the Tubby Hook Cup, presented by the Tubby Hook Kennels, for the best bull terrier dog owned in America, the exhibitor six months prior to date of closing entries, awarded to T. S. Bellin's Tommy Tickle.

Third special prize, 200 pounds of Excelsior Dog Cakes, offered by the manufacturers of Excelsior Dog Cakes, for the best bull terrier dog and bitch entered by one exhibitor, awarded to Mrs. Frank F. Dole.

IRISH SETTERS.

Puppies Class, Dogs.—First prize, H. A. Smith's Red Signal; second, E. W. Tynan's Parker; third, Peter T. O'Neill's Hunter.

Novice Class, Dogs.—First prize, Samuel Coulson's St. Elmo; second, W. L. Washington's Kildare Swiveller; third, Effingham Park Kennel's Pilot of Effingham; reserve, W. S. N. Tilden's Chief.

Open Class, Dogs.—First prize, G. Shippen's Shamrock O'More; second, Samuel Coulson's St. Elmo; third, W. L. Washington's Kildare Swiveller; fourth, Effingham Park Kennel's Pilot of Effingham.

Challenge Class, Dogs.—First prize, Oak Grove Kennel's Kildare; reserve, L. M. Bullock's Pride of Patsy; second, W. L. Washington's Finglas.

Puppies Class, Bitches.—First prize, Frank M. Thomas's Bessie Thasmo; second, Frank M. Thomas's Belle Thasmo.

Novice Class, Bitches.—First prize, W. L. Washington's Belle of Kildare; second, Woodbury Kennel's Lady Norwood; third, Redstone Kennel's Mollie Redstone.

Open Class, Bitches.—First prize, Dwight E. Dowers's Trine; second, W. L. Washington's Bell of Kildare; third, Woodbury Kennel's Lady Rockwood; fourth, E. W. Tynan's Ruby Glenmore II.

Challenge Class, Bitches.—First prize, Oak Grove Kennel's Queen Vic; second, Oak Grove Kennel's Duchess; reserve, James B. Blossom's Delphinne.

Irish Setters That Have Been Placed at Any Public Field Trial in the United States or Canada.—First prize, James B. Blossom's Lady Alice; second W. L. Washington's Finglas; third, James B. Blossom's Bedford.

GORDON SETTERS.

Puppies, Dogs.—First prize, L. P. Braive's Tarai; second, L. P. Braive's Doggett.

Novice Class, Dogs.—First prize, W. C. Gleason's Grouse Ranger; second, J. R. Oughton's Ladview; third, A. W. and C. R. Swain's Brandy; reserve, Woodbury Kennel's Gordon.

Open Class, Dogs.—First prize, James B. Blossom's Doc; second, James B. Blossom's Heather Bruce; third, C. A. Stone's Forest Guy; fourth, C. H. Mather's Jack Sharp.

Challenge Class, Dogs.—First prize, J. R. Oughton's Heather Lad.

Puppies' Class, Bitches.—First prize, Edwin H. Morris's Pinemont.

Novice Class, Bitches.—First prize, John Redfield's Mabel R; second, J. R. Oughton's Princeview; third, C. K. Clark's Gunhilda.

Open Class, Bitches.—First prize, J. R. Oughton's Dwight Bee; second, James B. Blossom's Sally Beaumont; third, James B. Blossom's Venus; fourth, J. R. Oughton's Dwight Sarah; reserve, J. R. Oughton's Princeview.

Challenge Class, Bitches.—First prize, James B. Blossom's Heather Bee.

Gordon Setters that have been placed at any public field trial in the United States or Canada.—First prize, James B. Blossom's Flomont; second, James B. Blossom's Sallie Beaumont.

SPANIELS.

Irish Water Spaniels, Open Class, Dogs.—First prize, T. A. Carson's Mike C.

Irish Water Spaniels, Open Class, Bitches.—First prize, Fred W. Bayley's Kittie O'Donnell; second, Miss Anabel Green's Venus.

Irish Water Spaniels, Challenge Class, Dogs and Bitches.—First prize, T. A. Carson's Marguerite; reserve, Miss Anabel Green's Dennis.

Clumber Spaniels, Open Class, Dogs.—First prize, Henry Jarrett's McGregor; second, Henry Jarrett's Major Gilfeather.

Clumber Spaniels, Open Class, Bitches.—First prize, Henry Jarrett's Susie.

Clumber Spaniels, Challenge Class, Dogs and Bitches.—First prize, Henry Jarrett's Glenwood Greeting.

Field Spaniels, Puppies' Class, Dogs and Bitches.—First prize, withheld; second, Miss Anabel Green's Merry Nell; third, withheld.

Field Spaniels, Novice Class, Dogs and Bitches.—First prize, Herbert P. Mullen's Woolton Dagmar; second, Miss Anabel Green's Darkest Africa.

Field Spaniels, Open Class, Dogs, Black.—First prize, Toon and Thomas's Endcliffe Bishop; second, Marcel A. Viti's Royd Monarch; third, Miss Anabel Green's Wardelworth Sweep; reserve, Miss Anabel Green's Fashion.

Field Spaniels, Open Class, Dogs, Any Other Color.—First prize, Herbert P. Mullen's Woolton Wonder.

Field Spaniels, Challenge Class, Dogs.—First prize, Herbert P. Mullens's Woolton Baron; second, Dr. S. J. Bradbury's Drayton Warwick; reserve, Rowland P. Keasbey's Coleshill Rufus.

Field Spaniels, Open Class, Bitches, Black.—First prize, Toon and Thomas's Endcliffe Myrtle; second, W. A. McClennan's Princess Alice; third, Miss Anabel Green's Zulu.

Field Spaniels, Open Class, Bitches, Any Other Color.—First prize, Rowland P. Keasbey's Gypsy Belle; second, Herbert P. Mullens's Woolton Dagmar; third, Rowland P. Keasbey's Saybrook Cyprus.

SPECIAL PRIZES—SPANIELS.

First prize, the American Spaniel Club's second annual sweepstakes, (with $25 added by the Westminster Kennel Club,) for sporting spaniels over 28 pounds, whelped in 1896.

Second special prize, the American Spaniel Club's second annual sweepstakes for cocker spaniels under 28 pounds, whelped in 1896.—First prize, George Douglas's Havoc; second, George Douglas's Premier; third, Mepal Kennels' Mepal's Floretta; fourth, Mepal Kennels' Mepal's Beetle.

Sixth special prize, $5 for the best brace of cocker spaniels, awarded to Mepal Kennels' Baby Ruth and Woodland Princess.

Committed to the Tunnel Plan.

President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Traction Company had a talk with the Mayor yesterday. Afterward he was asked for his views on the plan suggested by President McMillan of the Park Department to obviate the dangers of the curve on the Broadway Road, reaching around from Fourteenth to Fifteenth Street, by running the tracks on the westerly edge of Union Square Park. Mr. Vreeland said he was committed to the tunnel plan. It has been planned to abolish the short spur of track on the Fourteenth Street Road, which extends from Broadway to a point on Fourteenth Street near Fourth Avenue. There were only seventeen members present at yesterday's meeting of the Aldermen, and hence there was no discussion of the curve matter.

It has proved conclusive with thousands of skeptics to learn that

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"Hyomei"

Lyceum Theatre, London, Sept. 8th, 1896.

Dear Sir,—It is true that I am using the Booth "Hyomei" Pocket Inhaler, and I have the greatest pleasure in strongly recommending it.

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REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—JULIA L. BUTTERFIELD, as trustee under the will of Frederick P. James, deceased, plaintiff, against CATHARINE LEONARD, defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 8th day of January, 1897, and an order amending said judgment made and entered herein and bearing date the 13th day of January, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 16th day of February, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line or side of Ninety-fourth Street distant two hundred and nine (209) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line or side of Ninety-fourth Street with the westerly line or Eighth Avenue or Central Park West; running thence northwardly parallel with Eighth Avenue or Central Park West and part of the way through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly along said centre line sixteen feet six inches; thence southwardly and again parallel with the Eighth Avenue or Central Park West, and again through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the northerly side or line of Ninety-fourth Street; and thence eastwardly along said northerly line sixteen feet six inches to the point or place of beginning; together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining and the reversion and reversions, remainder, rents, and profits.—Dated New York, January 25th, 1897.

HENRY S. VAN DUSER, Referee.

GOODRICH, DEADY & GOODRICH, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 59 Wall Street, New York.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Monday, March 1st, 1897, at same time and place.—Dated, New York, Feb. 16th, 1897.

HENRY S. VAN DUSER, Referee.

GOODRICH, DEADY & GOODRICH, Attorneys for Plaintiff. f17-2aw2wW&S&m1.

SIXTY-SECOND STREET.—Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—MARY A. SIMPSON, plaintiff, against CHARLOTTE NEWWITTER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale duly made on the 19th day of February, 1897, and entered in the above-entitled action on February 23d, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee named therein, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 18th day of March, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises mentioned in said interlocutory judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit:—Beginning at a point in the southerly side of Sixty-second Street distant one hundred and eighty feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Third Avenue and Sixty-second Street and running from thence southerly partly through a party wall parallel with Third Avenue one hundred feet five inches to the middle of the block between Sixty-first and Sixty-second Streets, thence easterly parallel with Sixty-second Street eighteen feet nine inches, thence northerly again parallel with Third Avenue and partly through another party wall one hundred feet five inches to the southerly side of said Sixty-second Street, and thence westerly along said street eighteen feet nine inches to the point or place of beginning. Subject to covenants as to buildings and against nuisances.—Dated New York, February 23d, 1897.

JOHN C. ROBINSON, Referee.

VAN SCHAICK & NORTON, Attys. for Plff. WILLIAM A. BOECKEL, Atty. for Defts. f24-2aw8wW&S&mh17-18

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—JULIA L. BUTTERFIELD, as trustee under the will of Frederick P. James, deceased, plaintiff, against CATHARINE LEONARD, defendant.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 4th day of February, 1897, I, the undersigned referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 16th day of March, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by George R. Read, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, distant ninety feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Thirty-ninth Street with the westerly side of Third Avenue, running thence northerly and parallel with Third Avenue ninety-one feet eight inches; thence westerly in a diagonal line nineteen feet two and one-half inches; thence southerly and again parallel with Third Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-four feet four inches to the northerly side of Thirty-ninth Street; thence easterly along

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—In Old Kentucky—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
ACADEMY OF DESIGN—American Water Color Society Exhibition—Day and Evening.
AMERICAN—At Piney Ridge—8:15.
BIJOU—Courted Into Court—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BROADWAY—El Capitan—8:15.
CASINO—An American Beauty—8:15.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15. Matinée—The Magistrate—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Cinematograph—Concert—Waxworks—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20. Matinée—2:00.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweest Inniscarra—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GALLERIES FINE ART SOCIETY—Architectural League Exhibit—Day and Evening.
GARDEN—Heartsease—8:20.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Siberia—8:00. Matinée.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—A Contented Woman—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HOYT'S—My Friend from India—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Tata-Toto—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—Spiritisme—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—When a Man's Married—The First Gentleman of Europe—8:10.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Dog Show—10:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
MURRAY HILL—A Trip to Chinatown—8:15. Matinée.
OLYMPIA—Music Hall—Vaudeville—8:15. Winter Garden—11:00.
ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK—Skating—Day and Evening.
WALLACK'S—For Bonnie Prince Charlie—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 11.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 24, 1897.

AN AMERICAN "INVASION" OF ENGLAND.

It is now more than two years since the manager of CARNEGIE'S steel works at Homestead, Penn., in explaining the marked improvements and extensions made there remarked, in substance, that they were intended to prepare for the advent of free trade, of which the CARNEGIES entertained no doubt. Later Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE repeated this statement substantially and added that free trade would not only compel them to meet the competition of the world in our own market, but would open the way to meet that competition in the markets of the world. We hardly think that the most courageous and sanguine of American iron masters would have ventured at that day to predict that within so short a period, without any change in the tariff whatever, American steel in its chief forms would not only hold our own markets, but would largely command the markets of Great Britain—our century-old competitor for American consumption. Yet this is precisely what has happened within the past few months. While the professional protectionists are beating the big drum for the attorneys of "infant" or "ruined" industries to put in their pleas for heavier taxes on foreign competition American steel, armed with the resistless weapons of lower price and equal or better quality, is marching victoriously through the markets of England, Scotland, and Wales.

We do not now refer solely to the large sales that have lately been made of American rails, though these are of sufficient importance. That three of the great railway systems of England should be in the process of re-equipment or repair with 100,000 tons of American rails, transported across three thousand miles of ocean, and, in part, a thousand miles of land, at lower cost than that of the English product, is significant. We note that English comment is to the effect that this is made possible only by the break-down of the steel pool, the extreme depression in American trade, and the lack of home demand. This is not a safe view to take of the matter. In the American market the demand has taken nine or ten times as large a quantity of rails as has gone abroad. As for the breaking of the steel pool, it is to be remembered that it was made possible, if not inevitable, by the changes that have taken place in the cost of raw material, manufacture, and transportation, all bringing down the net cost of the product. And though the depression in business must have its weight in bringing and keeping down prices, and producers will certainly try to get all they can when the demand revives, there is still a factor to be reckoned with which is important and progressive. This is the steadily increasing capacity for production with the equally steady improvement in processes and reduction of cost. This it is that has brought American steel to its present remarkable position, and it would be folly to infer that it has exhausted itself. On the contrary, it is as certain as anything human can be that the next decade will see the capacity increased and the cost reduced continuously, and probably out of proportion to the increased demand, however active and prospercus business may become.

We have said that we have not reference to steel rails alone in remarking the striking change in the trade relations of England and the United States. Our pig iron some time since "invaded" British markets. Now it is followed not only by steel rails, but by other forms of steel. The "Mid-England" correspondent of the American Manufacturer, (Pittsburg,) under date of Jan. 27, sets forth some interesting facts. Steel billets in considerable quantities are being sold in England at prices which at present the English makers cannot meet. "Tin" bars, i. e., steel bars for rolling into plates for galvanizing, are being imported by the Staffordshire sheet-iron makers, among others by Messrs. JOHN LYSAGTH, Limited, that "carries on a galvanizing business second to none in the world." The Lancashire and Shropshire wire drawers are using American billets, and on all these there is a margin of from 5s. to 7s. 6d. per ton. The correspondent puts the cost to the American maker of both Bessemer pig and billets at about £2 per ton under the minimum selling price in England. The moral this writer draws from this state of things is simply that the English steel makers are behind the times. He says:

"It is admitted that even in times like these of low prices in America and high prices on this side, and with the assistance of abnormally low freights, it ought not to be possible for steel and iron producers in the United States to send their manufactures many thousands of miles to this country at prices which defy English competition. The belief is being strongly forced upon our producers that there are cheaper methods of making iron and steel than those which are generally adopted in this country."

But the moral is of wider application than this. It is that the development of the steel industry in this country has absolutely outgrown the tariff system; that we are now working practically on the basis of world-wide competition that requires everything possible in the way of efficiency and economy; that in this open race we are more than holding our own, and that the process of improvement has not come to a stop and will not.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY AND THE TREATY.

Mr. MCKINLEY should have made up for him an abstract of the speeches made on Washington's Birthday on the subject of the arbitration treaty. He cannot be asked to read them all, for they are reported from the most widely separated quarters of the Union. But he would do well to ascertain how many there were of them, by what classes of men they were made, and the gist of them. His expert journalist secretary could have prepared for him with little loss of time a review that would be of the greatest value and significance.

For Mr. MCKINLEY must get firmly into his mind that the fate of this great measure of order, civilization, and justice now rests with him. It has fallen in the United States for various reasons, some of them obscure, but some of them such as he and his party cannot ignore. One of these, we regret to say, was the ineffectual manner in which his future Secretary of State managed his case. He may have been entirely in earnest, but he was neither energetic nor courageous nor skillful. He never ventured to stake his own leadership on the issue. He failed to make the Senate understand that the new Administration stood by the treaty and meant to have it. He did not really fight for the treaty, and did not seem to see that he could not get it without a fight.

After next week the situation will be much better defined. The responsibility will be concentrated. Mr. MCKINLEY must let the Senate know that he insists on the treaty. If he cannot get it, he must let the country know exactly who are to blame. Nor must he emasculate the treaty in order to get assent from the Senate. The people demand the treaty with its force unimpaired. If the new President relies frankly on the people and makes it plain that the people can rely on him, between them they can compel the Senate.

THE REAL GOVERNING POWER.

The Greater New York charter, with the accompanying report and separate acts of proposed legislation, fills an octavo volume of more than 800 pages. Over 740 of these pages are occupied by the charter itself, consisting of 1,620 sections. Few citizens are likely to become familiar with the contents of this volume, and most people will depend upon summaries and public discussions for even a general idea of the kind of government for which it provides.

There is one new feature in this charter of great interest and importance, and that is the provision for a Board of Public Improvements. Much has been said about the powers of the Municipal Assembly, but the real governing power seems to be lodged with the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the Board of Public Improvements and the administrative departments outside of that board. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment will have practical control of raising and expending money. The revisory power of the Municipal Assembly over the appropriations will be merely nominal, for it can neither add nor increase items, and its action in striking out or reducing will be subject to the Mayor's veto, which can only be overcome by a five-sixths vote of the whole Assembly.

While the Board of Estimate and Apportionment will have virtually absolute control over the expenditure of money for the ordinary purposes of administration, the new Board of Public Improvements will have equally complete control over the undertaking of new work in the way of improvements and extensions, acquiring lands for public purposes, letting contracts, &c. Its plans and propositions will be nominally subject to the approval of the Municipal Assembly, but this will amount only to a qualified veto. If, for instance, the board proposes some public work and submits its plans to the Assembly, its proposal must be approved or rejected as it stands and cannot be amended. On the other hand, if any proposal of the kind originates in the Assembly, it must be referred to the board for approval, and without that approval it can only be adopted by a five-sixths vote of both houses and the approval of the Mayor. Really, the undertaking of any public improvement involving the acquisition of property or assessments upon property, the letting of contracts, or incurring of debt or expenditure from taxation will be in the control of the Board of Public Improvements as completely as the disbursement of money for the general purposes of administration is in the control of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

The composition of a board exercising these powers becomes a matter of no small interest. To begin with, the present Department of Public Works, with its several bureaus, is divided into five distinct departments, viz.: Water Supply; Highways; Sewers; Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies; and Bridges, and to these is added the Department of Street Cleaning. At the head of each of these six departments is a single Commissioner, with the powers and duties of its chief executive officer. These six Commissioners, with a President of the board to be appointed by the Mayor and to hold no other office, together with the Mayor himself, the Corporation Counsel, and the Presidents of the several boroughs, are to constitute the Board of Public Improvements, the Borough Presidents having no vote except upon matters relating exclusively to their own boroughs. The Presidents of boroughs are to be salaried officers, elected in their several boroughs, and acting within those boroughs as the presiding officers of boards of local improvement constituted in each Senate district of the members of the Municipal Assembly resident therein. These local boards have only powers of initiative and recommendation for their districts and can determine nothing.

The powers and duties of the other administrative departments of the enlarged municipality seem to be substantially what they are at present in this city and Brooklyn, and little, if any, more under the control of the Municipal Assembly than they are now under the control of the Board of Aldermen. The Assembly is authorized to provide by ordinance for a variety of things, but in regard to many of them the things can only be done with the approval of the Board of Public Improvements, and in no case can bonds be issued to pay for them without the approval of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The real governing power seems to be lodged mainly in those two boards.

UNSKILLED LABOR AND PUBLIC WORK.

Superintendent ALDRIDGE of the State Department of Public Works asks the Legislature to fix a minimum rate of not less than 15 cents an hour for unskilled labor on the public works of the State, meaning especially the work of contractors on the improvement of the canals. The reason he gives is that now unskilled laborers are receiving no more than 12½ cents an hour for an eight-hour day, or $6 a week, and many of them are compelled to live at boarding houses near their work, where it costs them $4 a week.

This seems like a hard case, and Mr. ALDRIDGE says it is a cause of complaint and of disappointment on the part of those who looked to work upon the canal as likely to afford relief where it was most needed. The Superintendent has been requested by delegations to "force contractors to pay a higher rate of wages—a rate which would make it possible for many hundreds of willing workingmen now in idleness all along the line of the canal and in other parts of the State to accept employment." Of course, he could not do this, but the statement suggests the cause of the trouble in the fact that there are many hundreds of "willing workingmen now in idleness," and it is a question whether they should be "willing" to remain in idleness rather than take $1 a day for their work.

Presumably the contractors are getting as many unskilled laborers as they can use for what they have to pay under the existing competition for the work. Could they give employment to more men by paying higher wages? Evidently to fix a minimum rate by law would create a favored class of those employed on public work rather than give employment to the hundreds now in idleness. It is hard to have so many willing workingmen in idleness that contractors can get their unskilled labor so cheap, but to protect a limited number from the competition would not relieve the rest. It would tend rather to aggravate the situation for those who could not be employed on public work.

COL. WARING AND THE WEST SIDE.

The letter addressed by Col. WARING to the President of the West End Association, together with his notification to the inhabitants of the west side, puts the management of the association in a light which seems to be entirely accurate, but not at all enviable. Local pride on the part both of the community at large and of any neighborhood in it is an admirable quality. It is greatly to be wished that we had more of it. But when this admirable quality leads the possessor of it to exhibit himself in the light of a dog in the manger, it produces a result which is not admirable.

The Riverside Park, or, rather, the river itself, is the natural boundary of the west side. The park extends for something over two miles along the river, to which access is gained across it for purposes of traffic at only two points. There was at one time a dump established near one of them, but by the efforts, we believe, of the West End Association it was abolished. Col. WARING has been trying to establish a dump near the other, but has been thwarted by the efforts of the association. It is for this reason that he announces that he will not continue to subject his men and horses in this district to the additional work, beyond what is required in other districts, entailed by the refusal of the representative of the property holders to establish a dumping place within a convenient distance of the street cleaning. The West End Association insists that the ashes and garbage and sweepings of the west side shall not be disposed of on the water front of the west side, but shall be conveyed for miles up or down or across the island for final disposition.

This position is untenable and even preposterous. West Ninety-sixth Street is, by the lay of the land, a natural channel of traffic between the river front and the interior of the island. If such a channel did not exist, it would be necessary to construct one, for nobody supposes that the water front of Riverside Park can be permanently withdrawn from commercial use. The problem is how best to preserve the beauty and attractiveness of the park and the adjacent drive and the character of the quarter behind it when that time comes. Indeed, the problem is a problem of the present, for West Ninety-sixth Street is already a highway of business, and the wharves at the foot of it are already in full commercial use. In order to separate the use of the drive as a place of recreation from that of the street as a place of business a viaduct was long ago planned to carry the drive over the street, and it is high time that it were executed. But meanwhile it is selfish to the point of outrageousness for the residents and property holders of the west side to resist the establishment of a dump for their own refuse on their own water front, and at a point, moreover, which is irrevocably given over to commercial uses. It is a requirement that other parts of the city shall undergo whatever of a nuisance the removal of rubbish through their streets may be, not only as to the rubbish of their own respective quarters, but also as to the rubbish of the quarter which is too superfine and too selfish to endure the spectacle of the carting of its own rubbish through its own streets to the most convenient point of disposal. It is a requirement also, as Col. WARING shows, that the street cleaners shall work more than their normal time to save the sensibilities of the west side.

Col. WARING intimates that in this matter the West End Association does not really represent the sentiment of the west side, and perhaps that the President does not really represent the sentiment of the association. It is to be hoped that he is correct in both points. It is very certain that by the reduction of the hours of labor to those enforced in other parts of the city the cleanliness of the west side will suffer, and equally certain that its sufferings will be due to the selfish injustice which has been shown by the West End Association. It will be well for the association to withdraw its energies from opposing the establishment of a dumping place anywhere along two miles and more of water front and to direct them to insuring the speedy completion of the viaduct over Ninety-sixth Street.

It is very gratifying to see a movement started thus early to secure a non-partisan administration of the affairs of the City of New York after the next municipal election, whether it is to be the present city or the greater one. It is the only hope of thorough-going reform, and it can be made successful if the citizens who appreciate the advantages of good government will unite to obtain them, regardless of their political differences upon issues which have no relation to local interests. Those issues will not be involved in the election of next November.

The obvious way to make canal transportation through this State a more potential factor in determining the cost of transportation generally from the interior to the seaboard, and consequently in holding the course of traffic to this port, is to give capital a chance to improve methods and increase facilities. That is the purpose of the bill repealing the limitation put last year upon the capital of companies navigating canals, so far as it affects those engaged in inter-State commerce. It is absurd to have the interests of the small boat owners interfere with a plan for lake and canal transportation which would bring this way a vast bulk of traffic which will otherwise reach the seacoast by some other route and in no wise benefit the boat owners. They are going to be benefited by developing the waterway traffic rather than by strangling it. The opposition to the Parshall bill is extremely narrow in its view of the interests of the State and short-sighted in its regard even for boat owners.

That is an excellent bill for the protection of privacy which Senator ELLSWORTH yesterday introduced into the Legislature. It provides that no portrait shall be published without the written consent of the person it purports to represent. We believe this is virtually the law in France, and some such law is urgently needed in this country to protect people who shun publicity from having publicity forced upon them. Nothing could more strongly and wholesomely tend to moderate the ravages of freak journalism. The bill not only protects the privacy of those who wish to remain private, but it very properly considers the sensibilities of public characters. A public man may have no objection whatever to the publication of his portrait, and yet entertain the strongest objections to the kind of portrait that might be published of him. He would naturally, under the proposed law, require to see a proof of the picture before giving his written consent to its publication, and this requirement would benefit art and morals. Decidedly, the bill ought to become law.

It is natural that "a growing disposition" should appear at Constantinople for a Turkish advance into Thessaly. The action of the powers in interfering to put down the insurrection in Crete is calculated to make the Sultan feel more than ever that he is a "chartered libertine" and may do whatever he likes. It would be by no means so easy for the powers, whose forces in the Mediterranean are of course exclusively naval, to stop a Turkish advance into Thessaly as to put down an insurrection in a Cretan seaport. The only effective measure of stopping such an advance would be a threat to bombard Constantinople if it were made. That would be effective, but it is quite incredible that the European concert would endure the strain of any violence to the Turk. Firing on insurgent Cretans and rescuing Greeks seems to be the extent of the aggressive functions of the concert.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Sleepy Eye, the Minnesota village which recently gained an oblique sort of fame on account of the imaginary millions one of its residents has earned by making a rotary engine that wouldn't work, is now forced to divide honors with Syracuse. Mr. F. H. WILLIAMS, who has dwelt in the Salted City for fifty-eight years, and whose memory, naturally, is well preserved, writes to tell us that more than half a century ago the Syracusans were asked to admire, and decided to ridicule, a rotary engine of the true Brambel kind. It was invented by a man named ORLEANS BARNES, and it revolved—as does the Minnesotan's machine—much as do the four-armed gas jets often seen in shop windows. BARNES built a locomotive on this principle, and started it out of his foundry with the loudly announced purpose of revolutionizing the mechanical world, but before he had gone many rods his marvelous contrivance ran into a rut that happened to cross its path. There it stuck till a pair of horses hauled it back into the foundry, and then the revolutionizing of the mechanical world was indefinitely postponed. BARNES lived in a comparatively unenterprising age, and, unlike BRAMBEL, could not recoup his losses by selling to sensational newspapers mendacious accounts of what his motor could do. Instead, he admitted that he and his partner had been ruined by the expenses incident to the construction of his machine, and that, in his mature and candid opinion, it would take a 100-horse power boiler to develop one horse power in the way he had attempted. The modern method of covering up failure is, it must be confessed, much more amusing.

—It is almost pathetic that the nearer and younger of our two freak contemporaries, on recovering consciousness after the cruel blow recently landed by the elder and more remote one, has been able to offer nothing more conclusive of its ability to continue the contest than a demonstration that it, too, commands the services of a man who can translate a brief telegram into modern Greek. This, when done by its rival, was not particularly impressive, since flower vendors from Attica are numerous in this city, and almost any one of them would be glad to earn an extra 75 cents by performing so easy a task; but there was an element of grotesque absurdity in the original idea, and the result diversified a page about as well as anything neither indecent nor slanderous would have done. That The Journal, however, should have been driven to direct imitation of its foe's expedient is a dreadful confession of weakness. And there was peril in it into the bargain, for the flower vendor changed "HEARST" into "KERST" and Journal into "Ephemeris." One of these words expresses a fact with painful clearness, and the other contains a prophecy whose fulfillment is eagerly awaited by a considerable portion of the public. It was unfortunate for our neighbor, also, that its royal correspondent signed himself "GEORGE, King of the Hellenes," for that was a puzzle to the new journalism which evidently incited somebody to make an excited investigation, and at the end of it to print in all seriousness the explanation, made as a joke by the Greek Consul General to this city, that King GEORGE chose that title because it enraged the Sultan.

—One of England's money kings, a man who has made an immense fortune out of the manufacture of a beef extract, has kindly revealed to anxious world the way to become a millionaire: "There's nothing very wonderful about it," he begins, and then makes the curiously familiar remark that "it's not a matter of luck, but of extremely hard work." This dear old platitude having thus been trotted out once more, the millionaire lapses into autobiography and says things which, if not particularly instructive, do throw interesting side lights upon the class of which he is the type. For instance: "My income since my business was well established has never been less than £20,000 a year; but then I put in sixteen hours a day, and I never tried to drink, smoke, and work at the same time. It can't be done. Then I always made a point of going to bed at 10 o'clock—quite late enough if you want to get up fresh and eager for business in the morning. I always like to be up early, and get a little bit in front of every one else. That's the whole secret." This tries one's patience hard, particularly if fate has put him at work which necessitates late hours. What follows, however, is not so bad, from the squalid, money-is-the-end-of-all point of view. "I always went in for big things," says the multi-millionaire. "Half way up the ladder there are too many competitors. If you go to the top, you pretty well have the field to yourself. There are plenty of men ready to deal in thousands, but they get frightened when you talk of half millions. The average city man of to-day is an easy-going sort of chap. Making money is more a matter of will and self-sacrifice than of luck or of brains."

PERSONAL.

—For fifty consecutive years WILLIAM E. CRAMER has been the chief owner and editor in chief of The Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin. In that time he has made his paper one of the most influential in the Middle West, and incidentally has acquired a fortune of something like $1,000,000. And he has accomplished this in spite of the fact that for most of these years he has been so nearly blind as to be able only to distinguish daylight from darkness, and so deaf that he can only hear words spoken loudly and distinctly into an ear trumpet. In the face of difficulties that most people would have regarded as insuperable, Mr. CRAMER has continued actively to manage the business affairs of his paper, and has done no small share of the direct editorial work. He rises at 6 o'clock every morning, and, after taking breakfast, listens for an hour and a half while his secretary reads to him the entire contents of one paper and portions of several more. Then he takes a long walk, reaching his office about 9 o'clock. After conferring with his associate editors on the work of the day, Mr. CRAMER proceeds to dictate one or more editorial articles on the topics he considers most important. By that time proofs have begun to accumulate on his secretary's desk, and to the reading of these he listens carefully, suggesting such changes and corrections as he deems judicious. Another walk precedes dinner at the hotel in which he lives, and then returning to the office, he remains there till 7 o'clock, consulting with his staff, receiving callers, and listening to the reading of newspapers. There was something of a romance connected with Mr. CRAMER'S marriage, but interesting as some phases of the story are, the telling of them might properly enough be regarded as an impertinent infringement upon private affairs.

—Dr. ARTHUR WILLEY, formerly an instructor at Columbia University, and since connected with University College at London, has passed the last two and a half years among the islands of the South Pacific, devoting all his time to study of the pearly nautilus, and he has just returned to England, bringing, as results of his labors, specimens showing every stage of the development of that curious, beautiful, and hitherto mysterious shellfish. The nautilus is the only living representative of the great family whose fossil remains are known as ammonites. It is allied to the octopus, and fully to understand its structure and the mode of building up its chambered shell it was necessary to obtain the creature's eggs and young. This Dr. WILLEY has done, and the achievement is one whose difficulty and importance can only be appreciated by naturalists. He went first to Ralum, in New Britain, where he spent a year trapping the nautilus in seventy fathoms of water and dredging in vain for its eggs. He then tried a station on the coast of New Guinea, where he was nearly drowned by the capsizing of his boat. After passing through New Caledonia, he arrived last Summer in Lifu, one of the Loyalty Islands, where nautilus can be captured in three fathoms of water. Here he constructed a large submarine cage, in which he kept his specimens, feeding them daily. In December last his endeavors were rewarded. Some of the nautili had spawned in the cage, and thenceforward he was able to obtain as many of the eggs as he wanted. Each is as large as a grape, and is deposited separately by the mother nautilus. Dr. WILLEY was enabled to undertake this quest by his appointment to the Balfour studentship, founded by general subscription in memory of FRANK BALFOUR. He was also assisted by the Government grant fund of the Royal Society.

—Sir ALFRED MILNER, who has just been appointed to the highly responsible post of High Commissioner of South Africa, succeeding Lord ROSMEAD, (Sir HERCULES ROBINSON,) is only forty-three years old, but has already had a varied career. He first won distinction at Oxford, where he was Hertford, Craven, Eldon, and Derby scholar. After leaving the university, he was called to the bar, but, instead of practicing law, preferred to enter journalism, and was a member of The Pall Mall Gazette staff under both JOHN MORLEY and STEAD. Wearying of the unsavory notoriety which attached to employes of the latter, MILNER determined to try politics. Unsuccessful in 1885 as a candidate for a seat in Parliament, he became for three years the private secretary of Mr. GOSCHEN, then Chancellor of the Exchequer. He was thus behind the scenes while the great operation of converting the English debt went on, and was also employed by Mr. GOSCHEN on a mission to France to discuss wine duties with Chambers of Commerce and other representative bodies. In 1889 he entered the Egyptian service, and, as Under Secretary of State for Finance, played an important part in the development of that country. The book which he wrote on his return, entitled "England in Egypt," has run through several editions, and is recognized as the standard authority on the subject. In 1892 he was appointed Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, in succession to Lord IDDESLEIGH and Sir ALGERNON WEST. In this capacity he took part in another great financial operation, Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT'S reorganization of the Death Duties. He was made C. B. in 1894 and K. C. B. in the following year. He is a graceful and effective speaker, and is credited with possessing in no ordinary degree the tact, firmness, and discretion which the troubled condition of affairs in South Africa demands.

THE ARBITRATION TREATY.

It Should Be Confirmed by the Next Senate if Not by This.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I welcome THE TIMES'S suggestion that the anniversary of Washington's Birthday be devoted to efforts in behalf of the arbitration treaty pending in the Senate.

I would that a universal chorus might rise from every hamlet and school district in the land for its prompt ratification. The design of the treaty was conceived in justice, and born in a humanitarian spirit seldom exhibited in these partisan times. Its scope is broad and suggestive. It is the first great step of two leading nations toward a settlement of their differences by arbitration. If ratified and executed in the spirit in which it is conceived, other nations will join these, and a disarmament of the enlightened nations of Europe would in a large measure follow in the near future. Arbitration between the United States and Great Britain may lead to an International Court of Arbitration—the great desideratum of the age. And what a boon that would be to humanity! Europe is bowed down by debts of past conflicts, and the preparation for new ones that it cannot much longer bear. Universal peace by arbitration or universal war is inevitable. Civilization has placed its ban upon war as a relic of barbarism; and the time is surely coming when the nations shall learn war no more; not in this age it may be, but these conflicting principles, barbarism and civilization, cannot go hand in hand indefinitely. This Administration has taken the first step to reduce war to a minimum, and history will accord the glory; and if no ratification is possible at this session, let the next take it up and conclude the work promptly.

It is said there is not sufficient time for its ratification at this session, but when a threat of war was supposed to be lurking in the Venezuelan proclamation, both houses of Congress vied with each other to sustain the President within a few days. Alas! for our Christian civilization, when the "dogs of war" precede the peacemakers, and the American Senate cannot find time to vote for peace.

JOHN S. WOODS.

Matteawan, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1897.

CONCERNING THE CATHEDRAL.

No Outside Help Asked to Build St. John the Divine.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent in Washington, who conceals his identity under the signature of "Protestant," in your issue of Feb. 21 is apparently ill-informed upon the subject on which he writes, and very much at sea in his ideas about cathedrals in general.

In answer to his first statement, that "an impassioned appeal has been made [quoting his words, that I may show his ignorance] to all the sects, including the Jews," let me say that no such appeal has been made by any one authorized, and, further, no one will authorize any such appeal. The idea is absurd on the face. The Church—Protestant Episcopal, as it is generally known—neither asks nor wants outside help. We are quite capable of carrying this scheme through without the help of outsiders. The Church pays its own way, minds its own business, and asks odds of no man.

Secondly, your sapient correspondent will find, by referring to Webster that a cathedral is the head church of a diocese; not of a State; therefore it cannot be a National affair in this country.

As to the Philadelphia episode, suffice it to say that in every body, religious or secular, will be found a small band of extremists, only tolerated because their ideas are so irrational that they can do little, if any, harm. The Bishops, with two exceptions, did not attend, and very few, if any, of them were in sympathy with the idea. So, again, your correspondent is, with Quixotic efforts, fighting imaginary foes.

No more loyal Americans can anywhere be found than those within the Church's fold. Ample facts can, without difficulty, be cited to substantiate my statements.

F. W. WELCHMAN.

Brooklyn, Feb. 22, 1897.

A Use for Holidays.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is really difficult to understand that you meant what was said in your article in regard to holidays in yesterday's (Sunday) edition. Do you know that there are thousands upon thousands of clerks in this city that have to be confined from 8 o'clock until 6 every day for the five months, January, February, March, April, and May, without one breathing spell except on Washington's Birthday, and now you advocate taking that from us. If you have no home, remember that those who have need a day occasionally to attend to the thousand and one things that need attention, and can only be done when not restricted by the law of the Sabbath. Would you make slaves of us, and take away the other holidays also?

G. H. R.

New York, Feb. 22, 1897.

Likes Numerous Improvements.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In renewing my subscription—which I esteem a privilege—I beg to say that, although a constant reader of THE TIMES since 1874, I have never found it so much to my taste as now. Indeed, I have come to look forward to its arrival with a feeling of certainty, bred of happy experience, that I shall get all the news an honest man should care to read, and have it served in the most convenient form, and expressed in the clearest, purest, and best English. Particularly, I appreciate the "Condensed News" column, and I have to congratulate you upon your numerous improvements and upon the general cleanness and purity of your most excellent paper.

JOHN Q. ARCHDEACON,
Rector of St. James Church.

St. James, L. I., Feb. 22, 1897.

ART AT THE SALMAGUNDI.

Seventy-one oils and forty-eight water colors, painted by members of the Salmagundi Club, now fill the dainty little gallery of the clubhouse at 14 West Twelfth Street. The exhibition, which opened on Saturday last and which will close on Saturday evening next, has already been visited by several hundred persons and is attracting deserved attention in art circles.

The work shown varies much in merit, so that the effect of the display as a whole is not entirely satisfactory. So small a gallery does not permit of much discrimination in hanging, and as, presumably, all canvases sent in bearing a club member's name must be hung, the result is that good examples are often flanked by those of inferior merit. Aside from this unavoidable defect, the exhibition will be found to well repay an hour's visit and study.

The oils which call more particularly for notice are J. G. Tyler's spirited and breezy marine, "Beating Out to Sea"; George H. McCord's excellent "Magnolia Harbor, Mass.," Robert C. Minor's three strong landscapes, rich in color and tender in sentiment, of which "Autumn in the Hills" is the best; F. K. M. Rehn's two landscapes, with motives new to his brush, "End of a Fishing Village" and "Eventime," both good in composition and refined in sentiment and color; J. F. Murphy's strong landscape, R. M. Shurtleff's "Opening in the Woods," with its lovely light and charming outdoor feeling; Edward Potthast's clever outdoor impressionist landscape, "An Ideal Day"; William P. Verplanck Birney's well-lit interior, with figure, "The Absent One"; Louis Paul Dessar's good Cazin, "Changing the Bright Fold"; Bruce Crane's tender and lovely "Evening Glow," Herbert A. Levy's clever figure study, "A Ballet Girl," and Charles A. Naegele's good portrait of Samuel T. Shaw, and well-drawn and truthfully colored recumbent nude figure, "Buccaneer Captain's Share."

There are more good water colors than oils in the exhibition. A. C. Morgan's "Across the Moor" has a delicate color scheme, W. C. Fitler's "Quiet Morning on the Housatonic" is restful and sunny, F. E. Bartlett's "Old Nantucket" tells a quaint story, L. C. Earle's "Early Autumn" has rarely good outdoor feeling and sentiment; G. T. Stengel's "Winter Day" is clear-aired and light in color; James Henry Moses's "Quiet Hour" has delightful sentiment, and A. C. Morgan's "Bit of Seville" is sunny and clear. Paul Nimmo Moran's allegorical figure compositions, "The North" and "The South," cannot be commended for their drawing, expression, or color.

Mr. Kaltenborn's Quartet.

The third concert of the Kaltenborn-Beyer-Hané string quartet was given last night in the Carnegie Chamber Music Hall before an audience of moderate size. The programme was made up chiefly of excerpts from works by Beethoven, Raff, Liszt, Tschaikowsky, and others. A note stated that a miscellaneous programme had been arranged, with the idea of making chamber music concerts more popular with the general public. Just how good chamber music is to be made popular by such a method was not explained.

It is generally conceded that chamber music appeals only to persons of real musical taste, and it seems a somewhat visionary idea that the great quartets of the masters can be made popular by presenting them in fragments. Surely the only way to convince an unbeliever of the truth is by giving him the whole of it. One would hardly expect to make sculpture popular by an exhibition of dissevered arms, heads, and legs from the great works of genius. Mr. Kaltenborn and his associates showed improvement in their ensemble work last night. The leader of the quartet, in company with Miss Francesca Ornstein, pianist, played the whole of Beethoven's "Kreutzer Sonata."

CRETE.

David Graham Adee in Washington Post.

The Moslem muezzin cries upon the night
To call to arms the unbelieving Turks,
While Christian Greeks unsheathe their swords of might
In aid of Crete, where fierce oppression lurks.

O, Isles of Greece, which Byron loved and sang
And died defending with his brave right hand,
Loudly the paeans of the ages rang
For the dead heroes of your classic land!

For grand Leonidas, his Spartan bold,
Miltiades, Epaminondas, too,
For Alcibiades, those men of old,
Who did the deeds that only great ones do.

O, Greece, thy sons are not degenerate,
Thy shouts of triumph echo from the past,
Thy beams of glory deck the book of fate
To light the world while history shall last!

Hail to the shores where Byron died for fame!
Hail to the sons who vie with patriot sires
To win in battle a victorious name,
And, like Bozzaris, strike till th' foe expires!

Grecians, fight on till Crete's fair isle is free,
As fervent men and women fondly pray,
And till the Turk is driven to the sea
And peace on earth shall crown the coming day!

CECIL RHODES TESTIFIES

He Is Again a Witness Before the Parliamentary Committee in London.

PRESIDENT KRUGER WAS FALSE

Mr. Rhodes Tries to Justify the Raid on the Transvaal by Referring to England's Sympathy for the Cretans.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The examination of Cecil Rhodes by the Parliamentary committee appointed to inquire into the Transvaal raid was resumed in Westminster Hall today. The Prince of Wales was again present during the proceedings, and Dr. Jameson, the leader of the Transvaal raiders, made his appearance at the inquiry for the first time.

The examination of Mr. Rhodes occupied the entire sitting of the committee. The hall was not so well filled with spectators as at the former sittings, interest in the inquiry being apparently on the wane.

Several times during the examination Mr. Rhodes attempted to justify the raid by calling attention to the fact that England is now in full sympathy with the Cretans in seeking to obtain their civil rights, whereas it was Britons who sought their civil rights in the Transvaal.

He also reiterated the declaration he made on the first day of his examination, that the people of Johannesburg would never cease their agitation until they had secured their popular rights. Mr. Rhodes further declared that President Krüger prior to the revolutionary measures of the Johannesburgers had promised to grant their demands, but had failed to keep his promises.

Mr. Rhodes, in answer to questions, said that his determination to proceed to extreme measures was reached in conjunction with the leaders at Johannesburg. Owing to the hopelessness of obtaining redress for the existing grievances, it was intended to change the Government.

Answering a question regarding the Matabele war, the witness said: "It is fortunate for you that you haven't had to pay for it."

The committee adjourned until Friday.

THE QUEEN AGAIN IN LONDON.

American Women Who Are to be Presented at Buckingham Palace.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The Queen arrived in London from Windsor to-day. The weather was bright and sunny.

Mrs. Bayard, wife of the United States Ambassador, will present to her Majesty at the drawing room which will be held at Buckingham Palace to-morrow Mrs. Marshall Fox of Maine and her daughter; Miss Maynard Butler of Boston, and Mrs. Wentworth of New York.

HARRINGTON TO WITHDRAW.

His Dublin Speech Indicates that He Will Leave the Parnell Party.

DUBLIN, Feb. 23.—In a speech delivered in this city to-night, Mr. Timothy Harrington, member of Parliament for the Harbor Division of Dublin, declared that it was absurd to say that the Parnellite cause was prospering when the mother of Charles Stewart Parnell was in absolute want in the house in which the dead Irish leader was born.

Mr. Harrington is himself a member of the Parnellite section of the Irish Parliamentary Party, but his speech to-night is held to foreshadow his separation from Mr. John Redmond, the leader of that section.

William Steinitz Not Dead.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The Morning Post will to-morrow publish a news agency dispatch from Moscow denying the report from Paris of the death of William Steinitz, the noted chess player, who was recently placed in an insane asylum in Moscow. The dispatch adds that Steinitz still remains in the asylum.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The British steamer Duchess of York, Capt. Lyon, from Galveston, via Newport News, for Hamburg, previously reported as passing the Isle of Wight Feb. 21, is ashore at Nieuve Diep, Netherlands. Assistance has been sent to her. The steamer is not leaking at all. Her cargo is being broken out and put aboard of lighters, in order to get her afloat.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Reinsurance has been effected on the German steamer Diamant, Capt. Wischausen, from Bremerhaven, Jan. 23, for New York or Philadelphia, at 40 guineas premium; on the American ship T. F. Oakes, Capt. Reed, from Shanghai May 17, via Hongkong, July 4, for New York, at 70 guineas premium, and on the Austrian steamer Illiria, Capt. Moncich, from New Orleans, Jan. 10, via Newport News, for Genoa and Trieste, at 90 guineas premium.

BOMBAY, Feb. 23.—The official plague returns for the past week show a distinct abatement in the ravages of the disease.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Fischlowitz—Wise.

The wedding of Miss Ella Louise Wise, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Aaron Wise, and Dr. Gustav G. Fischlowitz took place at 8 o'clock last evening at the residence of the bride's mother, 119 East Sixty-fifth Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Gustav Gotthelf of Temple Emanu-El, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Kauffman Kohler of Temple Beth-El and the Rev. Stephen S. Wise of Madison Avenue Synagogue, brother of the bride. The bride wore a gown of peau de soie, embellished with point lace, and a veil of old lace. She carried a Prayer Book, and was not attended by either maid of honor or bridesmaids. She was given away by her brother, Otto Irving Wise. The best man was Abram L. Fischlowitz, brother of the bridegroom. A wedding supper was served after the ceremony. Dr. and Mrs. Fischlowitz will spend their honeymoon in the South, and on their return to New York will reside at 1,708 Lexington Avenue.

Talmage—Kipp.

WESTWOOD, N. J., Feb. 23.—The Rev. David Talmage, pastor of the Reformed Church of this place, a nephew of the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, of Washington, was wedded to-day to Mrs. Catherine Kipp, a wealthy widow of Woodcliff. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Harvey Ward of Gloucester.

Miss Nannie Langham Engaged.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 23.—The announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Nannie Langham, a young sister of Mrs. C. Dana Gibson, to a well-known and wealthy gentleman of Boston.

A Boy's Fatal Fall.

Harry Seelig, seven years old, of 11 St. Mark's Place, fell over a balustrade to the hall of 52 East Ninth Street yesterday afternoon, fracturing his skull. He died half an hour later in St. Vincent's Hospital. The Seeligs were moving into No. 52 from their St. Mark's Place residence. Harry was carrying some boxes to an upper floor of the house, and was on the stairs of the second floor when he heard a noise in the hallway. He leaned over the balustrade to see what had caused the noise. He lost the balance, and fell about fifteen feet to the marble hallway.

Nominations in Michigan.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 23.—The Republican State Convention met here to-day and nominated the following ticket: Justice of the Supreme Court, Charles D. Long, renominated; Regents of the University, W. J. Cocker of Adrian, renominated; Charles G. Lawton of Van Buren County.

OPENING OF THE RIVER.

BOATS FROM POUGHKEEPSIE TO BEGIN RUNNING THURSDAY.

People Along the Hudson Fear a Heavier Inundation than Usual—Central Road Makes Preparations for the Spring Freshet.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 23.—The steamers Miller and Hasbrouck of the Poughkeepsie Line will begin their regular trips to and from New York Thursday, and an early resumption of navigation is expected. The warm weather of the past few days has caused the residents of the towns on the Hudson between Albany and Poughkeepsie to get ready for the annual inundation which follows the breaking up of the ice. There is considerable apprehension that the flood will exceed that of last year.

Just before Winter set in residents of Stuyvesant and Coxsackie sent a communication to the War Department, asking that engineers investigate the causes of the annual gorges in that vicinity. Two of the engineers from New York City visited the section and looked over the ground, but decided that they knew of no feasible plan of preventing them, as it was impossible to determine just where the gorges would form.

There is every indication that the freshet this Spring will prove to be very extensive. The Adirondack Mountains are full of snow. All of the little streams which empty into the Mohawk River are frozen to the bottom. A heavy storm would cause this snow and ice to melt and pour down the Hudson in such a volume as to force the ice out. The natural sequence would be a freshet. The New York Central has made arrangements to send its trains over the Hudson branch of the Boston and Albany to Chatham, thence over the main line to Albany, in case the water covers its tracks. Old river men look for the breaking up of the ice in the river before the 1st of next month.

MRS. CLEVELAND IN PRINCETON

The President's New Home Occupied by His Family.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 23.—Mrs. Cleveland and her children arrived in Princeton this afternoon, and are now snugly settled in their new home, on Bayard Avenue. The party reached the little village station of the Pennsylvania Railroad a few minutes before 4 o'clock. It contained ten members. Mrs. Cleveland, her mother, her three children, Ruth, Marion, and Esther, two nurses, and three servants. Several other servants have been here some days putting the house in trim for the arrival of the family.

Mr. Cleveland will not come on for about three or four weeks. Immediately after the inauguration ceremonies he will take a short vacation before coming to his new home. Mrs. Cleveland and the family are now here permanently, although the President's wife will visit Washington next week and remain till after the inauguration.

A small crowd of villagers gathered at the station to witness the arrival of the President's wife. The party came in a private car. Prof. Andrew F. Vest, who has been acting for the President here since his decision to make Princeton his home, met the party on their arrival. Under his guidance they were driven immediately to their new home, where everything was in readiness for their reception.

To-night the family took tea quietly in their new home. It is generally understood that the Clevelands will remain in Princeton about nine months in the year, spending the warm season at Gray Gables.

VOLUNTEERS AT OLYMPIA.

Two of Ballington Booth's Army Appear on the Stage.

The large audience at the Olympia Music Hall last night was not agreeably surprised when a man and woman dressed in the regulation uniform of the Ballington Booth religious organization appeared on the stage and rendered a sacred song, which, needless to say, was received with utter silence to the end. The audience at first thought that Mr. Hammerstein had prepared a surprise for them in the way of one of those supposedly humorous "take offs" on the Salvation Army which are often seen in music halls, but when the mate began singing that beautiful song of Sankey's, "Under His Wings," to the piano accompaniment of the woman, their astonishment gave way to vexed surprise.

The incident, although perhaps it was permitted with the best possible intention, was utterly out of place, as it cannot be said in the broadest sense that a sacred song sung with the intention of converting can have any good effect upon a large audience who have been listening to and enjoying songs of the music hall type.

It is said that Ballington Booth has formed a "vaudeville corps," the members of which will attend the music halls and, if possible, appear in the performances and sing sacred songs. When the Salvation Army first began its work in the country, seventeen years ago, the pioneers of the organization were permitted by Harry Hill to hold meetings on the stage of his hall, at Houston and Crosby Streets, before and after the performance.

The members of the Volunteers who appeared last night were Capt. Anna Hughes, secretary to Col. Lindsay at headquarters, and Harper G. Smyth, assistant to Gen. Ballington Booth.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Paula Edwards has been engaged to appear in the Cowdery and Duff production of "La Falote" at the Casino.

—Rudolph Aronson of the Bijou Theatre is confined to his home with a severe cold. He has been ill for over ten days.

—Leon Stern, the 'cellist will appear at the concerts of the Philharmonic Society at the Metropolitan Opera House March 5 and 6.

—A pretty silver souvenir will be given away at the Garrick Theatre next Monday as a memento of the one-hundred-and-fiftieth performance of "Secret Service."

—Monday, March 8, Daniel Frohman will produce at the Lyceum Theatre the new play, "The Mayflower," written for his company by Louis N. Parker, author of "Rosemary."

—"Tra-Toto" is successful at the Irving Place Theatre, and likely to run till Agnes Sorma's engagement in April. Elly Bender and Adolph Link are particularly happy in their comic rôles.

—A welcome feature of the production of the new comedy "Never Again" at the Garrick Theatre will be the first appearance in New York this season of Elsie de Wolfe. She will have the rôle played by Mlle. Dennarsey in Paris, that of a woman of fashion.

—Ford's Grand Opera House, Baltimore, Md., was added yesterday to the syndicate of theatres controlled by Messrs. Hayman, Frohman, Klaw, and Erlanger, and Nixon and Zimmerman, known as the "Theatrical Trust."

—In C. H. Meltzer's version of "L'Arlesienne" next month at the Broadway Theatre, the part of Frederic will be taken by John E. Kellerd. Agnes Booth will play the hero's mother, a character in which Sarah Bernhardt was anxious to be seen here last season.

—In all probability amicable arrangements will be made within a couple of weeks which will enable the "Straight from the Heart" company to take the play on the road and fill engagements. Before the piece closed at the Academy of Music last week Charles Kent withdrew from the cast because he did not get his salary.

—It is said that Julia Marlowe's engagement at Wallack's Theatre will positively be extended two weeks. Probably the admission of Ford's Grand Opera House, in Baltimore, to the Theatrical Trust will help to this end, for now Mr. Ford can easily secure another "attraction."

—During the finale of the third act of "Heartease," at the Garden Theatre last night, Henry Miller, in wrestling with John T. Sullivan, almost threw him over the footlights. The curtain, which descended rapidly, was stopped just in time to permit Mr. Sullivan, who was lying right under it, to wriggle back out of his dangerous position.

Actor Stewart Sued for Divorce.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, Feb. 23.—Mattie A. Stewart, a half-breed Osage Indian, has filed suit for divorce in the United States Court against James Stewart, an actor. The plaintiff alleges that the defendant is now on the stage in Chicago and has three living wives. She further alleges that he married her while with a wild cat theatrical company, and cheated her out of $4,000. The plaintiff wants a divorce and $200 alimony.

THE MIDWINTER CLUB.

Many Prominent Society People at Its First Meeting.

The Midwinter Club, which has a large membership of prominent society people, held its first meeting last evening in Sherry's smaller ballroom. Four of these meetings will be held, one of which will be an elaborate dance. Last evening's programme was largely musical, and was provided by a number of well-known musical artists, among whom were Mrs. Vander Veer Green, Miss Leontine Gaertner, Leland H. Langley, Joseph Pizzarello, and the Women's String Orchestra. The patronesses who received were Mrs. Frederick Sheldon, Mrs. Edward L. Short, and Mrs. Grenville Winthrop. After the musical features were concluded, a buffet supper was served and informal dancing was engaged in.

The members and guests present included Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Salisbury, Mr. and Mrs. George Schieffelin, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis L. Delafield, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. Binney, Mr. and Mrs. R. V. McKim, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert E. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Rutherford, Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Kane, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Bowers, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Piffard, Arthur Kemp, J. S. Ulman, M. Gasquet, James B. Stokes, Reginald Arnold, Theodore M. Price, W. W. Harriman, N. Reginald, Mrs. Roswell Hitchcock, Mrs. Rhinelander Waldo, Mrs. George Kidd, Miss Serena Townsend, Miss Beatrice How, Miss Alice Ward, Miss F. D. Booraem, Miss Margaret Ogden, Miss Laura V. Day, Miss Georgette Kidd, Miss Daisy Pierson, Miss Augusta McKim Davis, Miss Louise H. Barnard, Miss Bacon, Col. Corbin, H. B. Shope, Percy Bramwell, Walter Peckham, W. M. Purdy, L. Westervelt, Robert Booraem, Henry W. Bibby, Louis M. Ogden, P. F. Collin, Mr. and Mrs. J. Muhlenberg Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. James Bliss Townsend, William D. Dutton, Theodore Woolsey, Mr. and Mrs. William Edgar Shepard, Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey, Mr. and Mrs. John Van Schaick Oddie, Horace B. Fry, Arthur Turnbull, and Mrs. Alexander Stevens.

MEDICAL ALUMNI DINE.

Graduates of the New York University Elect Officers.

That a medical college not a part of a university has no right to exist is, in substance, what Dr. William H. Thomson declared last night at the thirty-first annual banquet of the Alumni of the Medical Department of the New York University, held in the small ballroom of the Waldorf.

The remark indicates the general spirit of those members of the Faculty who expressed themselves. They were opposed to so-called proprietary schools, which, as one of their number put it, are "institutions for making money and, incidentally, furnishing instruction." Clarence D. Ashley, Dean of the Law School, deprecated in strong terms any legislation tending to shorten the term of study required for a degree in either law or medicine.

The retiring President, Dr. C. E. Quimby, presided. Chancellor H. M. MacCracken responded to the toast "The New York University," Chester S. Lord to "The Press," the Rev. Charles H. Eaton to "The Clergy," Elihu Root for the bar, and Dr. Samuel Hall for the alumni. About 100 were present.

Before the banquet officers for the ensuing year were chosen as follows: President—Dr. H. F. Williams, class of 1873; Vice Presidents—Dr. A. Otterson of Brooklyn; Surgeon General John Moore, United States Army, (retired;) Dr. H. H. Burge of Brooklyn, Dr. Henry P. Loomis of New York, Dr. J. Clifton Edgar of New York, and Dr. Edward Kershner of New York; Treasurer—Dr. E. L. Pardee, class of 1870; Executive Committee—Dr. William Pierson, Chairman; Dr. C. E. Denhard, Dr. C. A. Becker, Dr. C. S. Benedict, Dr. E. D. Fisher, Brooklyn; Dr. H. Emror, Dr. H. J. Boldt, Dr. T. K. Tuthill, Dr. J. W. E. Roby, Dr. John Nevin, Dr. D. G. Bodkin, and Dr. J. Bion Bogert.

HARLEM BACHELORS' BALL.

Held in the Harlem Opera House and Well Attended.

The first annual ball of the Harlem Bachelors was held last evening at the Harlem Opera House, in West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. The patronesses were Mrs. Donald McLean, Mrs. Thomas H. Newman, Mrs. Vernon M. Davis, Mrs. Olin D. Gray, Mrs. T. J. Bloomer, Mrs. Ferdinand P. Earle, Mrs. George Wuppermann, Mrs. J. Jarrett Blodgett, Mrs. William Gerry Slade, Mrs. E. Horace Hamilton, Mrs. William Caspar Dean, and Mrs. Francis Guerin Lloyd.

The grand march began at 10:30, led by A. Edward Wuppermann, President of the Bachelors, and Millard J. Bloomer, Secretary. Supper was served at midnight. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand P. Earle, Vernon M. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Marsden, Dr. George B. Palmer, Donald McLean, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Hamilton, Miss Florence Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Dacey, Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Payson, Mr. Walter Buxton, Mr. and Mrs. E. Horace Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Morton, Dr. L. Riddle Sharp, John D. Miner, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Stanton, Clarence Hope, Harvey D. La Coste, Dr. W. B. Short, Harvey Nelson Bloomer, Olin D. Gray, C. B. A. Bryson, Archibald Sutcliff, P. W. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Robert N. Lewis, Henry W. Pinner, and Dr. William T. F. Neeley, Jr.

Dined with Lieut. Gov. Woodruff.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—The concluding dinner of the series tendered by Lieut. Gov. Woodruff to the State Senators, Kings County Assemblymen, and heads of State departments, was given to-night at his Albany residence. The guests included Senator Raines, Assemblyman Austin, Senator Wray, Assemblyman Wilson, Assemblyman Soper, Senator Sheppard, Senator Tibbits, Assemblyman Sanger, Senator Pavey, Assemblyman Finn, State Excise Commissioner Lmyan, Col. Selden E. Marvin, Jr., Superintendent Kilburn, State Superintendent of Public Instruction Skinner, Senator Brackett, Senator Wilcox, Assemblyman Schmid, Senator Seibert, Senator Wieman, Assemblyman Zurn, Senator Stewart, Assemblyman Laimbeer, Senator White, Assemblyman Nixon, and Senator Stranahan.

SOCIETY NOTES.

—Mrs. C. H. Ditson gave a very successful and enjoyable musical yesterday at her residence, 17 East Thirty-eighth Street. Mlle. Clarisse Yoell, who has been well known in the Opéra Comique, Paris, made a very good impression by the singing of a series of "Songs of 1830." Mlle. Jendrier, a daughter of the French poet, played several selections on the piano and received warm applause.

—A musical and reception that was attended by a number of society people was given at the Tuxedo, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, last evening, under the auspices of the Seamen's Hope Circle of the King's Daughters and Sons of the Seamen's Christian Association. Among the artists that participated in the musical programme were Miss Marion Radcliffe, John Davis Newmann, Miss Louise Falconer, Miss Harrita Bell Tidd, Franklin Sonnekalb, and B. Floyd Carpenter. Some of the patronesses, of whom there were a large number, were Mrs. Brady E. Backus, Mrs. E. W. Ferguson, Mrs. George A. Hearn, Mrs. John Mildeburger, Mrs. D. McLean Shaw, Mrs. Clifford Walton, and Mrs. George H. Wooster. Cakes and ices were served after the musical.

—The last of the series of Tuesday evening dances was given in the Mendelssohn Assembly rooms, on Fifty-fifth Street, last evening. The patronesses were Mrs. Henry Rogers, Mrs. William Brown, Mrs. Owen Ward, Mrs. Arthur L. Root, Mrs. Harry McCord, Mrs. J. Steven Broderick, Mrs. Thomas Dimond, and Mrs. George Sullivan. Among those present were Miss K. Fraser, Miss Manson, Miss Kane, Miss Cullen, Miss Mayne, Miss Reed, Miss Colgate, Miss Whitcomb, Miss Black, Miss Porter, Miss Merrall, Mrs. William Brown, Miss Walsh, Miss Marcoso, Miss Liemann, Miss A. Manning, and Miss F. Sprague.

Sale of Dodge Paintings.

The sale of the paintings and studies of William de L. Dodge at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, last evening, was only fairly successful. The prices realized were, on the whole, not high, and varied decidedly. The fifty-three pictures averaged about $100 each. The highest price paid was $800, for the "Evening Dance." "Diana" brought $400, and "The Dream of Orpheus" $800.

LIVES LOST BY FLOODS

Several Sacrificed to the Overflowing Waters in the State of Kentucky.

THE RIVERS RISING RAPIDLY.

Railroad Travel Interfered With in Several States, and Much Damage to Property Already Reported.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 23.—Streams in Kentucky are clear out of their banks and doing unmeasurable damage. Several people have been drowned in various parts of the State. Much stock has been lost, fencing swept away, and other property almost ruined. The streams all through the mountains are higher than for years, and the greatest damage is feared.

News comes from Pineville, Ky., that two white men, while crossing a raging stream, were drowned, and also a revenue officer, who was in the mountains looking after moonshiners. Names are not given. The streams are impassable, and when all reports are received it is feared that the loss of life and property will be large. Stock in many sections is drowned.

At Middlesbrough yesterday a cloudburst deluged the locality, drowning James Charwell and family. Charwall and his wife and four children while en route home from a neighbor's in a wagon were caught in the cloudburst and all drowned.

At Harrodsburg, near Dixville, the water ran over the bridge. F. Patterson and wife attempted to cross. Mrs. Patterson and the mule she was riding were carried away. The woman caught the limbs of a tree half a mile down stream. The husband swam to her and got her up in the limbs. Neighbors made a raft and reached them. The water washed Patterson off the raft. He was finally rescued in an unconscious condition, and will die.

In this city the Kentucky River is away out of its banks, and is higher than it has been since the flood of 1893. The entire west end of the city is inundated, and the water is gradually making its way up in the city.

All but two blocks of Pineville, Ky., is covered, while a number of little towns along the north fork of the Kentucky River are under water. The people have been forced to seek shelter on the mountains. Reports from Jackson and other places up the north fork say there has been considerable loss of life and property. Mrs. Hutzell and little daughter were drowned in their house, which was washed from the mountain side in Breathitt County last night. Two men, whose names could not be learned, were drowned in one of the streams in Bell County.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 23.—At Jackson the Kentucky River flooded the Arlington Hotel and broke three log booms, letting out 5,000 logs. Abe Reed, colored, was drowned while trying to save them. Sallersville, East Point, and Aberdeen are almost entirely submerged. The lower portion of Maysville is under water.

THE DAMAGE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Much Property Destroyed by the Overflowing Waters.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 23.—The usually placid Monongahela River is a raging torrent this morning, rushing onward with vast quantities of wreckage and rubbish upon its surface. The landmarks of the stream are completely obliterated by the volume and rush of the angry waters, and the locations of the several dams are only traceable by the eddies. Throughout the Monongahela Valley river traffic has been suspended, and there is a general feeling of apprehension. The rise was very rapid, and in volume largely in excess of the anticipations of the Weather Bureau, whose reports predicted a probability of fifteen feet of water. At 10 o'clock this morning the Monongahela twenty-five-foot mark was covered, and the river was still rapidly climbing toward the danger line. Along the river at many places railroad tracks are covered by many feet of water. Mills and workshops are partially submerged and the workmen have been driven from their benches.

The greatest damage thus far reported is between McKeesport and Pittsburg, where, throughout the distance, the shores are lined with manufactories. A majority of these places were compelled to suspend operations during the night, and much loss and damage will result. All of the railroads in the Monongahela Valley, with the single exception of the Monon branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, experienced much difficulty in getting their passengers through to their destination.

RIVERS RISING IN OHIO.

Railroad Tracks in Cincinnati Deep Under Water.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 23.—The Ohio River is rising at the rate of seven inches an hour. At 9 o'clock to-night it had reached Water Street, and registered fifty-four feet. The railroads using the Central Union Station will probably have to seek other quarters from which to run their passenger trains before the day is over. Fifty-three feet will bring the water into the tracks on the old canal bed leading to the station. Trains can, however, get into and out of the station until the water reaches fifty-five feet by using locomotives with high fireboxes.

Merchants on the bottoms have moved their goods in the cellars to upper stories. During the night and this forenoon teamsters were kept busy hauling furniture and freight from the buildings along the river front to places of safety further up town.

The prediction of river men is that the flood will begin to subside after it reaches fifty-five feet.

The water is about five feet deep over the main tracks entering the Grand Central Railroad Station, and all of the passenger trains of the following railroads abandoned the station: Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern, Ohio and Mississippi, Big Four, (two divisions,) and Queen and Crescent. The Chesapeake and Ohio and the Louisville and Nashville, by reason of their tracks being more elevated, will not be reached in the station under sixty feet.

The roads abandoning the Grand Central have temporary stations at Eighth Street. There have been no delays on any road entering the city. The freight depots are on high ground.

Mr. Bryan Is Flood Bound.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—William Jennings Bryan is water-logged somewhere west of Cumberland, Md., on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. He was expected to have arrived here to-night, but, on account of floods, no train over the Baltimore and Ohio has reached here since Monday afternoon. He is to be guest of honor at a dinner tomorrow night given by the Hon. John R. McLean, and a telegram received here to-night stated that Mr. Bryan will endeavor to reach Washington by that time.

The Worst Flood in Years.

WHEELING, West Va., Feb. 23.—A special to The News from Charleston says the Kanawha Valley is suffering from the worst flood in years. The city is under water. Members of the Legislature went to the State House in boats this morning, but no session was held, since the basement is flooded and the fires put out. Suffering among the poor is great, and churches and schools are filled with those driven from their homes. At a mass meeting to-day a relief fund of $500 was raised.

Situation in West Virginia.

CHARLESTON, West Va., Feb. 23.—The electric light and gas plants are under water. The only lights in use are oil lamps and candles. It is impossible to estimate the damage in the upper part of town. Business is almost entirely suspended. Telephone connection is broken. The Post Office now occupies an island.

Tennessee Suffering Also.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 23.—Heavy rains have swollen the streams enormously in this vicinity. Two railway trestles near this city were washed away last night. All telegraph and telephone wires east of Knoxville are down, and trains are standing still. Clinch River, at Clinton, registers 40 feet, and residents are leaving their houses. There is fear of great damage and loss of life.

RARE BOOKS AT AUCTION.

Low Prices for Volumes Which Are Already Scarce.

An auction sale of standard and scarce books, including a number of Groller Club publications, was held at the rooms of Bangs & Co., 91 and 93 Fifth Avenue, yesterday. The prices paid were low, and dealers carried off most of the prizes.

The Rev. John Stanford's "Concise Description of the City of New York," which is very rare, printed in 1814 in this city, brought $24, while a plan of the city, styled "The Travellers' Guide Through the Commercial Metropolis of the United States," published in 1807, sold for $8.50.

Sketches treating of the paper currency of the American colonies, in two volumes, small quarto, by Henry Phillips, Jr., published at Roxbury, 1865, brought out active bidding and sold for $12.

Capt. Thomas Brown's illustration of the "American Ornithology" of Wilson and Bonaparte, with numerous recently discovered species and including the insects, forest trees, and fruits of this country, being eighty-six colored plates, sold for $34. This is a rare work. It was printed at Edinburgh in 1821, but as yet the British Museum does not possess a copy.

A fac simile of the "Laws and Acts of the General Assembly for This Majestic Province of New York," &c., printed by William Bradford in this city in 1694, with historical introduction and notes on the laws, and appendices by Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Groller publication, sold for $32.50; William Matthews's work on modern bookbinding brought $21, and T. L. De Vinne's "Plantin Moretus," $14.

There will be active bidding to-day for the book of minutes of a short-lived Shakespearean club organized at the College Hotel, 28 Murray Street, April 23, 1852. Among the organizers were John Keese, John Allan, William Evans Burton, Robert Balmanno, George W. Curtis, John Ward Hunter, James F. Curtis, and Richard Grant White. The book has hand-painted borders and small wood-cut portraits.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Joseph Marie Rene Loyzance.

The Rev. Joseph Marie Rene Loyzance, S. J., who was fifth President of St. Francis Xavier College, New York City, died at Holy Cross College, Worcester, last evening of paralysis, aggravated by kidney trouble, aged seventy-seven years.

He was born in the Parish of St. Ouender Alleux, Brittany, France, March 12, 1820, and came to America in 1852.

At different times he was stationed at Troy, N. Y.; Guelph, Canada; Jersey City, and at the Mannesa Home, Keyser Island, Conn., as Superior. He had been chaplain to the students of Holy Cross since July, 1894. The funeral will be held at the college Thursday morning.

John C. Henderson.

John C. Henderson died in Butte, Mon., yesterday. Mr. Henderson was born in this city fifty years ago. About fifteen years ago he became interested in mining, and went West. While here Mr. Henderson was prominently connected with the Young Men's Christian Association, to which he gave much financial support. He also made many gifts to hospitals of the city, in which he was likewise actively interested. He was not married. He leaves five brothers, two of whom, Charles and Norman, are residents of this city. The body will be brought East for burial.

Jesse Burdett.

Jesse Burdett, Superintendent of the Rutland Railroad, died yesterday at Rutland, Vt. He was born in Brookline, Vt., Jan. 29, 1826, became a blacksmith, and afterward a station agent at Arlington, on the Bennington and Rutland Railroad. He served as conductor on the Bennington Road, and afterward in the same capacity on the old Hudson River road. He became Superintendent of the Rutland Road when it was organized as a division of the Vermont Central, and continued in that position after the management of the road was independent. He is survived by a widow and by a son, who is paymaster on the New York Central Road.

Obituary Notes.

—P. Scoville Bemis, fifty-six years old, of Flushing, L. I., died at the home of his son-in-law, Capt. William Langford of Company B, United States Engineers, at Willets Point, yesterday.

—Mrs. Esther Frazer, wife of Alexander Frazer, died Monday at her home, 22 West Thirty-sixth Street. She was in her fiftieth year. The funeral services will be held at her home to-night at 8 o'clock. The interment will be made to-morrow morning at Woodlawn Cemetery.

—Edward W. Herendeen, President of the Herendeen Manufacturing Company of Geneva, N. Y., died suddenly yesterday at Geneva, aged sixty-six years. Mr. Herendeen for many years had been engaged in manufacturing steam-heating apparatus. He was an older brother of Lemuel Herendeen, late President of Geneva Village, who died Feb. 13.

—Mrs. Sarah Darrow Walker, wife of John T. Walker, a retired silk importer of this city, died at her home, 31 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, on Monday, aged seventy-three years. Mrs. Walker had been a member of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, and for twenty years was one of the Board of Lady Associates of the Church Charity Foundation. She was also one of the founders of the Sheltering Arms Nursery. The funeral will take place to-morrow. Burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

—William Petrie Shaw, importer of linens and burlaps, died at his home, 20 Tompkins Place, Brooklyn, yesterday from pneumonia. Mr. Shaw was born in Scotland seventy years ago. He came to America when thirty years of age, and entered the business in which he has since been engaged. His place of business was at 116 Franklin Street. He leaves a wife and two daughters. The funeral services will be held Thursday morning at Christ Church, Brooklyn, and the interment will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

COMING EVENTS.

—The water color display of the American Water Color Society will end next Saturday.

—The Washington Continental Guard is preparing memorial services for next Sunday evening, in the Church of the Holy Apostles, Twenty-eighth Street and Ninth Avenue.

—Mary Elizabeth Lease will speak at Cooper Union to-morrow evening for the benefit of the Working Women's Society. Her subject will be "Ireland, Her Poets, Warriors, and Statesmen."

—An operatic concert and dramatic entertainment will be held on Saturday evening, Feb. 27, at the Metropolitan Opera House in aid of the endowment of free beds in St. Mark's Hospital, 177 Second Avenue.

—The first of a series of three lectures will be given at the Architectural League Exhibition, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, this evening. Prominent architects will be present, and take part in the discussion.

—The Rev. Walter Laidlaw, Executive Secretary of the Federation of Churches and Christian Workers of this city, will speak this evening in the Bloomingdale Church Chapel, Boulevard and West Sixty-eighth Street, on the subject of "New York's Latest Movement Toward Church Unity."

Reduced Rates to Washington for the Inauguration.

The Royal Blue Line will sell excursion tickets from New York, Newark, and Elizabeth at $8 for the round trip, and at proportionate rates from all other stations to Washington, D. C., and return for the inauguration of President-elect McKinley on March 4th. Tickets will be good to go on March 1st to 4th, inclusive, and for return from March 4th to 8th, inclusive.

Upon application the New York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage through to hotel or residence in Washington.

Station in New York, Central R. R. of New Jersey, foot of Liberty Street, North River.—Adv.

SAYS HE IS OF NOBLE BIRTH.

Charles Connors, Arrested in Kentucky, Passes as the Son of an English Nobleman—His Notorious Career.

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., Feb. 23.—Charles Connors, alias Herbert Masters, claiming to be a son of an Enlish nobleman, is under arrest here. He is twenty-seven years old. It is believed he is wanted at several cities.

Among his papers was a letter addressed to Miss Maud Starr, 1,118 North Sixth Street, Harrisburg, Penn. In it he said he had done wrong, and had converted all the property he had into cash because his family discovered a liaison and came with the woman to America. He led a riotous life, and the letter said he forged a check for $825 in New York City, went West, and lived highly while the money lasted.

Discovering that he bore a remarkable resemblance to a long missing heir to an estate in Louisburg, Penn., he went there and gained possession of the property, and there it was he met Miss Starr. The letter concluded by asking her to think kindly of him, and aid him to lead a better life, and asking her to write him and address the letter to Herbert Masters, Maxwell House, Nashville, Tenn.

In Connors's effects were found various checks of Indianapolis and Pittsburg banks, signed by D. Kaufman & Co., R. A. Sanders, Pettis Dry Goods Company, and D. & L. Kaufman. Dozens of pictures of young women, taken by photographers in various cities, were also found. Connors had been in this city since last Thursday, and occupied a suite of rooms in the Hotel Latham. A woman was found in his room, and he was arrested.

OPPOSED TO THE EXCURSION.

Proposed Trip to New York of a Richmond Council Committee.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 23.—The action last night of the Council Committee in accepting an invitation of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company of Virginia to visit New York on March 7 and inspect its long-distance telephone service has aroused opposition.

This is the corporation of which Senator John W. Daniel is the general counsel. It is seeking to secure a franchise in this city, but is strenuously opposed by the local telephone company. The friends of the latter are opposed to this New York trip, alluding to it as a junketing expedition. They point to the visit to New York several years ago of a committee of the Richmond Council to inspect furniture for the City Hall. This trip resulted in an investigation by the Council of the tour to the metropolis. Two members of the committee admitted that the corporation bidding for these supplies had presented them with silk hats.

Alleged Gambling Den Raided.

Acting Police Inspector Harley, with ten detectives, raided the establishment of John Ackerman, at 117 West Twenty-ninth Street, in Capt. Chapman's precinct, having obtained warrants in the Jefferson Market Police Court on evidence that gambling was carried on there. The proprietor of the place, several employes, and a number of visitors were arrested. A wagonload of paraphernalia, consisting of tables, chairs, chips, playing cards, and dice was captured.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

E. & W. E. & W. E. & W.
The new collar. "MENLO."

DIED.

BEMIS.—At Willets Point, N. Y., Feb. 23, 1897, Philo Scoville Bemis, in his 56th year.
Funeral private. Interment at Buffalo, N. Y. Buffalo, Cleveland, and Duluth papers please copy.

CONGO.—Mine Congo, of Hague, Holland, aged 75 years, for about 60 years a faithful and devoted attendant and a beloved nurse in the families of the late Mrs. Ruth L. Sy, and the late Capt. Enoch Conklin.
Funeral on Thursday, Feb. 25, 1897, at 1 P. M., from the Conklin residence, No. 14 Echo

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
67 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

WILLIAM FAHNESTOCK. R. B. DODSON.
(Member of New York Stock Exchange.)
FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Brokers and Dealers in
Investment Securities,
2 Wall Street, N. Y.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad Street.
MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders for Stocks, Bonds, Grain, and Cotton executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts. Act as Fiscal Agents for corporations.
Branch offices, 202 Fifth Ave., 87 Hudson St., 287 Broadway, and 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

6%
FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS
OF THE
Chicago North Shore Street Railway Company,

Dated March 15th, 1894. Due April 1st, 1912. Redeemable at the option of the Company at 105.00 upon any interest date after October 1st, 1904. Interest payable April 1st and October 1st at the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, Trustee for Bondholders. Denomination $1,000.

6% interest on Bonds and 6% dividends on Stock guaranteed by the NORTH CHICAGO ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY and assumed by the NORTH CHICAGO STREET RAILWAY COMPANY (Cable Line).

The Chicago North Shore Street Railway Company extends from the cable limits (North Clark and Diversey Streets) to the City of Evanston, passing through the beautiful suburbs of LAKE VIEW, BUENA PARK, SHERIDAN PARK, ARGYLE PARK, EDGEWATER, and ROGERS PARK.
Write for special circular giving full particulars. Personal interviews invited.

MASON, LEWIS & CO.,
BANKERS,
505 NEW YORK LIFE BUILDING.
171 La Salle Street, Chicago.
31 State Street, Boston.

To the Holders of
FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. BONDS AND OF THE CAPITAL STOCK
OF
THE METROPOLITAN WEST SIDE ELEVATED RAILROAD COMPANY (of Chicago.)

At the request of the holders of a large amount of the above securities, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee for the protection of their interests and to prepare a plan of reorganization. Holders of Bonds and Stock are requested to deposit their holdings with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, under an agreement dated January 30, 1897. Negotiable certificates of the Trust Company will be issued for the deposited securities.
Copies of the Agreement can be had at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY on and after Tuesday, February 2, 1897.
Dated New York, January 30, 1897.
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
SAMUEL THORNE,
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel. } Committee.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street.

New York, February 8, 1897.
TO THE HOLDERS OF
Kansas Pacific Consolidated First Mortgage Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the holders of certificates issued by the undersigned pursuant to the Bondholders' Agreement dated March 20, 1895, will be held at No. 33 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Floor 4, on WEDNESDAY, THE 24TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1897, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, to vote upon a proposition of the Union Pacific Reorganization offering to the Consolidated 6 Per Cent. Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company 50 per cent. in New 4 Per Cent. Bonds and 110 per cent. in Preferred Stock of the new corporation, in place of 80 per cent. in such bonds and 50 per cent. in Preferred Stock, and a provision for the defaulted interest in new Preferred Stock heretofore offered to said Bondholders and accepted by them, such former offer being practically withdrawn.
Such meeting is called pursuant to the provisions of said Bondholders' Agreement, and a determination in regard thereto by a majority in interest of those present or represented at the meeting will be binding.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Chairman,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
THOMAS DENNY,
OLIVER AMES, Boston, Mass.,
GEORGE E. LEIGHTON, St. Louis, Mo.,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, COMMITTEE.
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, Secretary.
STRONG & CADWALADER, Counsel.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market dull and featureless.

Less than 100,000 shares were dealt in on the Stock Exchange yesterday. So far as Wall Street is concerned, everything, everybody, waits. No longer is there any talk heard anywhere of an inauguration boom.

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Foreign war rumors, involving European powers, and suggestions of trouble for ourselves over the Cuban situation, are as devoid of interest to Wall Street for the moment as is news which comes down town of the decrepit wabble of Senator Lexow's investigators.

***

Railroad earnings have lately been less satisfactory. They are not encouraging. For the most part they show decreases. More than this, suggestions from Western Legislatures are too generally indicative of a disposition to pass laws for the embarrassment of corporations, more especially of railroad corporations.

***

The Leather Trust declared a dividend yesterday, less than had been expected, and insignificant compared with the accumulation of 20 per cent. or more of dividends long overdue. The annual report of the Leather Trust is to be made public to-day. As was foreshadowed in THE TIMES a week or more ago, insiders intimate that the gross earnings of the year will show a tremendous decrease—probably more than $2,000,000 compared with the year preceding.

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On inside circles of the Sugar Trust it is no longer much disputed that $10,000,000 authorized bonds have been secretly issued and made to serve financiering purposes.

***

Government bonds were ⅛ lower for the 4s, 1925, and unchanged for the other issues. The sales were $18,000 4s, 1925, registered, at 122⅜; $54,500 do, coupon, at 122½; $5,000 5s, registered, at 113⅜; $100,000 do, coupon, at 113⅜, and $10,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 112.

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In State bonds, $1,000 Alabama, Class C, sold at 98½.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Am. Sp. Mfg. pf	¾	Ill. Steel	1⅜
Am. Sug. Ref	⅝	Louis. & Nash	⅝
Am. Sug. Ref. pf	½	Manhattan	½
Am. Tobacco	1⅜	Minn. Iron	1
Chi., B. & Q	½	Mo. Pacific	½
Chicago Gas	⅝	N. Y., N. H. & H.	1½
C., M. & St. P.	⅝	St. P. & Omaha	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	¾	U. S. Rubber pf	1¼
Col., H. V. & T.	1½	West. Union	¾
Gen. Electric	⅝	Wheel. & L. E. pf	⅞

STOCKS DECLINED.

Chi. & Northwest. pf.	1	Met. Traction	⅝
Lake Shore	½	U. S. Leather pf	1¼

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

Col., H. V. & T. 6s	3⅞	L. Island Fy. 4½s	1
Long Island gen. 4s	1	O. Short Line 6s, tr. r.	1⅛
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. ctfs. 4s	1½	St. P. & N. P. 6s	1

BONDS DECLINED.

Brook. Elev. 1st	⅝	Col. Coal & I. 6s	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for thirty days, 2½ per cent. for sixty days to four months, 3 per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $70,508,196; balances, $4,233,910; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $265,604.

Money on call in London, 1½@1¾ per cent. Discount rates in open market, 2 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange without feature. Posted rates unchanged at $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual rates were $4.85 for sixty-day bills, $4.87 for demand, $4.87¼ for cable transfers, and $4.84@$4.84¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.16⅞ for short, reichsmarks at 95 and 95⅝@95½, and guilders at 40⅝ and 40⅝.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—60c discount. Boston—5@8c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 25c premium; telegraphic, 27½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—25c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were quiet, but firm in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 50¾; St. Paul, ⅝, to 77¾; Illinois Central, ¼, to 94¾, and Atchison, ⅛, to 14⅝. Canadian Pacific sold at 56⅛, Erie at 14⅝, do, first preferred at 34½, New York Central at 95½, and Reading at 12⅝. British consols advanced ⅝, to 112½ for money and 112⅝ for the account.

COAL TRADE FACTS.

In its issue to-day The Coal Trade Journal—the conservative authority—will say:

The Winter season of 1896-7 has come to an end; the result so far as the prices actually realized for anthracite coal are concerned is not as good as it was during the three Fall months of 1896. This is due to the well-known fact of greater output than there was necessity for; even in this year the tonnage done has been greater than agreed and beyond requirements. The matter of prices is an interesting one, and, as we stated in our last edition, it will take restriction to realize any prices which may be made. Were it possible that the paper prices of the preceding Fall were anything more than fiction, it might mean something if a start were made on the opening of the business of the year 1897 with the last July list; but when it is patent that December sales did not realize the June list, then it is time for the adoption of some radical programme. It is necessary that the persons in interest should understand that there is no need for any increased tonnage during this year as against last, and that there will be a better chance of realizing the price list if the output is not as great as it was last year. Their properties will have a much longer life if they will but see the trade conditions as they exist, and not as some of their financially interested subordinates would like to have it appear. It is necessary to move coal during certain months of the year, and at times when the consumption is not great, and in order to do this it has been found necessary that an advantage in the price be made to those buyers who will take the "risk of the market." Judged from the manner in which some of them were served last year, there may not be such an overwhelming desire on their part to help the producer carry the load this year. Will the financial magnates who control this important industry exercise a proper degree of commercial business common sense?

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The bituminous trade of the seaboard has no story worth the telling this week, and there is not likely to be any told for some time to come, except that of wretched mismanagement of an important business for purely selfish reasons. The coal placed this year at New England points is on a basis of so low a price that it puts the importation of any foreign coal out of the question, some of the worst culprits in this direction of present low prices were the loudest howlers for greater protection to their interests. Last year's price for seaboard soft coal trade was a fair one for the commodity, and with perfect honesty of purpose on the part of all concerned this year might have seen a better figure realized, yet the coal be sold at a price that was cheaper than that at which fuel is furnished anywhere in the world, and at figures that "defied competition." The "rift in the lute" has grown so great that it will take years to get the trade back to good conditions. Cutting wages to the men will bring on a strike, but if that strike clause is in the contracts on the cut-throat business of this year, it is possible that there are some people who would be only too glad to see the men turned idle for a while.

***

Boston reports a slight demand for anthracite, and dealers are simply waiting for the opening prices of the year, which are expected to be at somewhat less than the circular rates which are supposed to rule at present. Prices on soft coal are down to the old figures of 1895, and any transient trade that offers is likely to be sharply competed for.

Affairs in the Pittsburg district are not very bright, for the prices at which coal is sold are low; some people are selling lump at 65 cents per ton and screened coal at 50 cents per ton at the mine. Many operators look for a strike of the men against the low wages that are ruling and the few days on which there is work at certain of the pits.

Chicago advices are that trade in hard coal continues quiet, and dealers are carrying very light stocks; weather is not at all favorable to a large demand for fuel of any kind. Soft coal has also been sold at low prices in order to move the supplies which come in; there are operators sending out coal as extensively as if the weather mark was at zero.

Trade at the Northwest is quiet. March, however, is usually a good coal-burning month, and something may be hoped for yet from it. Prices are the $5 basis, which was reached in January, and will take to May to exhaust itself. Soft coal is practically unchanged; there is a desire on the part of some holders to "clean up." There is very little new business at this time of the year, and, though the trade is diligently canvassed, it stays largely in the usual channels.

***

Coal miners are getting to have the very worst-paid occupation in the country, and yet one hears of reductions from present rates and others contemplated. Mining machines have something to do with this, but the insane competition for business and cutting of prices on contracts made for coal are also to blame in large part for the very baleful conditions that now exist.

Our imports of coal for the last calendar year foot up 1,246,991 tons, mainly from British Columbia and Australia to Pacific coast ports. The exports are 1,350,000 tons of anthracite and 2,276,202 tons of bituminous. Our shipments are mainly to the eastern Canadian ports, for the total thereto was 3,033,000 tons of all kinds, with 150,920 tons to Mexico and 361,931 tons to places in the West Indies. We sold Canadians four times as much coal to go to eastern ports, at higher value, as we bought from them to go to Pacific coast ports, where their good coal is often used at a higher cost than the local fuel.

In the new tariff bill it is proposed to restore the McKinley rates on coal and coke. These rates were 75 cents per ton of twenty-eight bushels on bituminous and shale and 30 cents on coal slack such as will pass through a half-inch screen. The present rates are 40 cents and 15 cents. Coke is advanced from 15 to 20 per cent. ad valorem. The changes were made in response to a demand from the coal interests of Pennsylvania and West Virginia. There was no action taken in regard to the imposing of a duty on anthracite, which some Pacific coast people were anxious to have.

A SAFE LEADER.

The conservative railroad journal of the United States—The Railway Age—has this to say, apropos of the recent interview in THE NEW YORK TIMES with President Thomas Powell Fowler of the New York, Ontario and Western Company:

The greater publicity which is given to railway accounts and accounting methods nowadays, and the increased assurance that the public has that a company's published statements are to be relied upon, is of importance. We all know of cases where this has not been true; but we all also know that the probability of the repetition of such cases gets more remote every year. The subject of independent audits of railway accounts by chartered accountants (or some one of equal responsibility) is one discussed before in connection with the practice of the Wabash. It has been brought rather conspicuously to the front again by a long interview on the subject with Mr. T. P. Fowler, President of the New York, Ontario and Western, in THE NEW YORK TIMES. T. P. Fowler is a man of great force and individuality. His action in the late political campaign showed that. He did a bout as vigorous and valuable work as any man on the sound-money side, and he did it with great frankness and courage, without fear of misinterpretation. His opinions on most subjects connected with railways have weight, and—unless I am very much mistaken in the man—they are going to carry more and more weight as time goes on and his personality makes itself more widely felt.

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The point which Mr. Fowler makes is unquestionably a good one; for the sake of the property owners the independent audit is a good thing, because it increases the standing of a company's securities in the eyes of the public. It is a good thing for railway interests in general, and for public morality, because it takes away an argument from the professional enemies of the railway interests. In addition, as Mr. Fowler points out, there are selfish reasons why Directors ought to be glad to encourage and adopt it.

On all of these grounds Mr. Fowler bases a plea for the establishment in this country of a legally recognized class of accountants, similar to the "chartered accountants" of England. And it is a subject well worth further attention.

AS TO ANTHRACITE PRICES.

Says The Philadelphia Ledger, whose utterances are recognized as semi-official:

"The anthracite coal trade, in anticipation of the opening of tidewater navigation and the beginning of Spring business, has already begun discussion of new prices for coal for the approaching season. It has been the custom of the trade for years past to open the Spring season with a schedule of prices for the prepared sizes of anthracite ranging from 50 cents to $1 per ton lower than the Fall and Winter prices, and to afterward increase the prices 25 cents per ton at a time until the full Winter prices were reached. This year it is proposed by the managers of some of the mining and carrying companies to not reduce the circular quotations with the opening of the Spring season, because it is easier to mark prices down than to afterward work them up again.

"Another reason given for the suggested change from their past method of regulating prices with the seasons is that no credit is given the producers for reducing them in the Spring, say $1 per ton, while each effort afterward to increase them 15 to 25 cents per ton, as the year advances, brings odium and trouble from the anti-trust fanatics.' The result of this proposed innovation is awaited by the coal trade with much interest. The actual production of anthracite for the month of January exceeded the previously estimated requirements of the markets by 354,000 tons, so that instead of mining only 2,500,000 tons, the output of coal for that month reached 2,854,000 tons.

"Besides, it is stated that the accumulated stocks of anthracite at both tidewater and interior stocking and distributing ports were largely reduced, owing to the recent excellent coal-consuming weather. It was understood by the producing interest that the output for January and February would be restricted to 5,000,000 tons for the two months, but the indications are that the coal mined will reach half a million tons in excess of that quantity."

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 64⅞@65. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 64⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 50⅝@51¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 472,070.59 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 29¾d per ounce.

Following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports, gold, Jan. 1 to date	$348,638
Exports in the same period	326,216
Net imports	$22,422
Net imports, 1896	3,693,070
Net exports, 1895	23,159,208
Net exports, 1894	2,014,008
Net exports, 1893	25,525,849

***

On the Stock Exchange, 100 shares of Kingston and Pembroke sold at .25. On the Consolidated Exchange, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia sold at 2.00; 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .11, 300 Golden Fleece at .44, 200 Sierra Nevada at .35, and 500 Syndicate at .05.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Av.	197	205
Broadway & Seventh Av., 1st	105	..
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	106	..
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117½
Broadway Surface 2d	102	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	174½	175
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	67	70
Brooklyn Elevated	3	5
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	101	104
Buffalo Cross-town 5s	103¾	105
Buffalo Street Railway stock	70	71½
Buffalo Street Railway 1st	108	110
Central Park, N. & E. River	152	160
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	112	114
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R. R.	163	170
Eighth Avenue Railroad	340	353
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	40	50
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	57	63
Kings County Traction	41½	43
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s	111	114
Second Avenue R. R. stock	133	143
Second Avenue R. R. 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	194	200
*Third Avenue Railroad	153	155
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	104	107
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	20	20½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	95	96

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	57	58
Hoboken Ferry 5s	95	96
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & N. J. Ferry stock	45	50
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	88	90
N. Y. & E. R. stock	59	61
Union Ferry stock	58	59½
Union Ferry 5s	101	103

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	81	83
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	91	93
Indianapolis Gas stock	130	135
Indianapolis Gas 1st	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company stock	84	88
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	92	94
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	60	62
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	75½	77

Illuminating Gas.

Columbus Gas	71	73
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	82
Consolidated Gas of New Jersey	16	19
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	70	75
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	101	102½
Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y.	200	203
Grand Rapids Gas stock	59	61
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	89	90
Mutual Gas Co. of New York	230	235
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	46	47
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	76	77
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	104½	105
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. consols	95	96
St. Paul Gas bonds	78	80
Standard Gas, New York	80	82
Standard Gas pf., New York	105½	108
Standard Gas 1st, New York	111	113
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee	59	61½
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee	89	90

Industrials.

American Bank Note	42½	44½
American Typefounders'	28	32
Barney & Smith common	9	12
Celluloid Company stock	60	63
Cramps' Shipyard stock	46	53
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	25	30
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	72½	75
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	98	100
Lorillard Company pf.	101	103
Michigan Peninsular Car	10¼	13
Michigan Peninsular Car pf.	50	53
Michigan Peninsular C. 5 p. c. bonds	86	90
New York Air Brake Company	16	17½
New York Biscuit Company 6s	103	105
Nicaragua Canal Con. (a)	3	8
Pennsylvania Coal	325	340
Pratt & Whitney	10	13
*Pratt & Whitney pf.	59	61
*Standard Oil Trust	271½	272
Trenton Pottery	7	10
Trenton Pottery pf.	30	40
Union Typewriter	7	11½
Union Typewriter 1st	87	90
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	71	74
Wagner Car Company	157	158½
Worthington Pump pf.	82	85

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit	96	99
Central & South American Tel.	118½	120
Commercial Cable stock	165	170
Hudson River Tel. stock	59	62½
Iron Steamboat	4	6
Iron Steamboat 6s	62	65
Madison Square Garden stock	7	12
Madison Square Garden 2d	69	71½
Metropolitan El., Chicago 1st 5s	48	49
New York & New Jersey Tel.	124	127
New York Loan & Imp. stock	45	..
Northwestern Telegraph Company	106	109
Postal Telegraph & Cable Company	98¼	98¾
Pittsburg-Shenango Railroad stock	15¾	16¾
Trow Directory pf.	22½	35

*Ex div'd and.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold, yesterday, at the Liberty Street Real Estate Exchange, the following securities, &c.:

50 shares Importers and Traders' National Bank, $100 each, $530.

2 membership New York Produce Exchange, $160 and $140.

1 membership Maritime Association, $13.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the port of New York for the week were valued at $8,030,334, against $6,616,125 in the preceding week, and $8,100,356 in the corresponding week of last year. Total exports since Jan. 1, $54,672,755, against $54,422,535 in the corresponding period of last year.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	315	Market & Fulton	215
American Ex.	172	Mechanics'	184
Broadway	225	Mechanics & Trad.	130
Butchers & Drov.	125	Merchants'	137
Central National	150	Merchants' Ex.	110
Chase National	400	Metropolis	425
Chatham	290	Nassau	153
Chemical	4000	National Union	200
City	500	New Amsterdam	190
Citizens'	125	New York	230
Columbia	170	New York County	650
Commerce	205½	Ninth National	105
Continental	130	Nat. Bank, N. A.	130
Corn Exchange	290	Pacific	170
East River	132	Park	260
First Nat. of S. I.	120	People's	200
Gallatin National	310	Phenix	104
Garfield National	500	Republic	150
German-American	110	Seaboard National	169
Germania	350	Second National	425
Greenwich	165	Seventh National	100
Hanover	315	Shoe & Leather	90
Hudson River	155	State of New York	110
Importers & Trad.	530	Third National	98
Irving	140	Tradesmen's	90
Leather Manf's.	175	U. S. National	175
Lincoln National	750	West Side	275
Manhattan	210	Western National	114

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1897.	1896.	1895.
CLEVELAND, CANTON & SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	210	210	210
2d week February	$11,874	$9,008	$9,743
From Jan. 1	64,088	63,461	70,411
FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage	654	637	637
2d week February	$53,108	$52,669	$34,298
From Jan. 1	306,799	335,397	248,263
NORTHWEST—			
Mileage	5,031	5,081	5,031
Month January	$2,096,135	$2,447,368	$1,934,559
From June 1	21,651,091	23,375,190	19,467,356
LEHIGH & HUDSON RIVER for the quarter ended Dec. 31—			
	1896.	1895.	1894.
Gross	$88,165	$99,090	$104,969
Operating exp.	47,819	57,304	57,226
Net	40,346	41,786	47,744
Fixed charges	37,817	36,249	36,250
Surplus	2,529	5,537	11,494
SOUTHERN RAILWAY for January—			
	1897.	1896.	1895.
Gross	$1,565,963	$1,644,069	$1,502,075
Expenses, taxes	1,086,170	1,192,512	1,085,177
Net	479,793	451,557	436,898
From July 1 to Jan. 31—			
Gross	11,404,548	12,082,232	11,142,631
Expenses, taxes	7,625,401	8,079,178	7,493,718
Net	3,779,146	3,983,053	3,648,963

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23.—Dullness and firmness were the chief characteristics of to-day's market. There were, however, three exceptions. Lehigh Valley moved erratically, opening higher at 25, then receding to 23¾, and finally recovering to 24¼. The short interest in the stock is still large, but the indisposition to advance the price on it has made the bears again aggressive. Indianapolis Passenger was another weak spot, being offered at 18¾, without any buyers appearing. Hostile legislation is the cause. Several bills are pending in the Indiana Legislature, one requiring a three-cent fare, and another which settles the question as to the life of the company's franchises. According to the bill they will expire in 1901, and the City of Indianapolis will then regain possession of its streets. It is believed the several bills will ultimately become laws. The Broad-top stocks made another drop, although the company's soft-coal business is improving. Two weeks ago the tonnage gained 5,000 tons, last week it increased 19,000 tons, so that the decrease for the year to date, which had been 40,000 tons, is now only 16,000 tons; elsewhere the market was firm. Edison Electric 5s were bid up to 103 and Lehigh Valley annuity 6s to 121½.

Closing prices of the issues:

Lehigh Valley	24	24¼
Pennsylvania	52¼	52¼
Reading 3d as	12 3-16	12¼
Lehigh Navigation	39	40
Reading G. 4s, t. c.	81	81⅜
El. & Peo. 4s	75½	75⅝
Western New York & Pennsylvania	2½	2⅝
Metropolitan Traction	107	108
Philadelphia Traction	72⅛	72½
Baltimore Traction	18	18¼
Union Traction	9⅝	9¾
Pennsylvania Heat	14½	15
Pennsylvania Heat pf.	27⅝	28
United Gas Improvement	73	73½
Electric Storage	25⅝	26½
Electric Storage pf.	28	29
Welsbach Light	43	44

THE BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Feb. 23.—Erie Telephone was strongly in evidence to-day, rising to 67¼, a new high mark for several months, against a jump of 3, to 224½, in Bell after its early reaction from the opening at 225, to 221. New England remained at 102 bid, with no actual sales to record. United States Oil was noticeable for strength, gaining to 17½. Bay State Gas sold at 5½. In mining shares more than half the list was passed for sale. Montana did move up 1½ to 1 1-3; Butte was firm at 14½, a gain of a fraction; Osceola at 33 showed a rise of ½, and Calumet held at 360. In rails, Chicago Stock Yards, both common and preferred, were brought to notice, the former gaining ¾, to 102¾, while the preferred was firm at 106. New Haven showed a good undertone at 175½.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atchison, (full install. paid)	14½	14⅝
Atchison, new	12	12¼
Atchison pf	23	23¼
Boston & Albany	209¾	..
Boston & Lowell	209½	210
Boston & Maine	..	162½
Boston & Providence	262	..
Fitchburg pf	..	92
Maine Central	..	126
Mexican Central	8¼	9
N. E. pf	..	60
New York, New Haven & Hartford	175	175½
Norwich & Worcester	190	193¾
Old Colony	177½	178
O. Short Line & U. N.	15	16
West End	66½	67
West End pf	91	..
Wisconsin Central	2	..
Conn. River	247	..
Am. Bell Telephone 7s	104	..
Atchison 4s, new	80	80½
Atchison adjust. 4s	47	47¼
Boston United Gas 1st 5s	..	85
Boston United Gas 2d 5s	..	70
Burl. & Mo. River ex. 6s	..	117¼
Burl. & M. R. non ex. 6s	107	..
Chicago, Bur. & N. 1st 5s	104	..
Chicago, Bur. & N. 2d 6s	..	100
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards 5s	..	110
C. & North Michigan 5s	40	..
Chicago & W. Michigan 5s	47	..
Con. R. of Vt. 1st 5s	50	..
Detroit, Lansing & No. 7s	..	56
Dominion Coal 1st 6s	95	97
Eastern 1st 6s	119	..
K. C., Clinton & Spr. 5s	50	60
K. C., Fort Scott & Gulf 7s	107	..
K. C., Mem. & Birm. 4s	65	68
K. C. & M. R. Bridge 5s	..	99
K. C., St. J. & C. B. 7s	118	120
Little Rock & Fort Smith 7s	85	90
Mexican Central 1st con. inc. 3s	18	18¾
Mexican Central 2d con. inc. 3s	..	8
New York & N. E. 7s, ex coupon	119½	120
New York & N. E. 6s, ex coupon	113	..
Ogden. & L. Cham.	..	81
Oregon Short Line 6s	116	..
Oregon Short Line & U. N. 5s	75	..
Wisconsin Central 1st 5s	37⅞	39½
Wisconsin Central inc. 5s	6	..

MINING COMPANIES.

Aetna (quicksilver)	3¾	4
Allouez	..	1
Arnold	3	3½
Atlantic	11¼	11¾
Bonanza	34	34
Boston & Cripple Creek	50	200
Boston & Montana	12½	13
Butte & Boston	14⅛	14¼
Calumet & Hecla	360	..
Centennial	6½	6⅝
Franklin	11	..
Gold Coin Mines	3⅝	3¾
Humboldt	35	50
Kearsarge	18½	19
Napa (quicksilver)	6	6¾
National	30	..
Osceola	32½	33
Pioneer (gold)	5	5½
Quincy	115	117
Quincy Scrip, 3d inst. pd	105	106
Santa Ysabel (gold)	13¾	14
Tamarack	117	118
Tamarack Junior	..	18½
Tecumseh	2½	3
Washington	..	7½
Wolverine	9⅝	10

MISCELLANEOUS.

American Bell Telephone	224	225
Dominion Coal	8⅞	9
Dominion Coal pf.	83	85
Edison Electric Illuminating	150	155
Erie Telephone	66	66⅝
General Electric	34⅝	34⅞
General Electric pf.	73¾	75
Illinois Steel	33	35
Lamson Con. Store Service	22½	23
Mexican Telephone	70	..
New England Telephone	102½	103
Philadelphia Company	17½	18½
Pullman's Palace Car	155¾	156
United States Oil	17½	17⅝
United States Rubber	21	22
United States Rubber pf.	71	73
Westinghouse Electric	24½	25
Westinghouse Electric pf.	50	51

UNLISTED SECURITIES.

American Sugar Refining	114¼	114½
American Sugar Refining pf.	102¾	103
Bay State Gas	5½	5⅞
Fort Wayne Electric	50	51
Fort Wayne

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Feb. 23, 1897.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
148	151	25	Adams Express.....	150	150	150	150	.....
111	113	7	American Express.....	111½	112¼	111½	112¼	.....
13⅝	13⅞	805	American Spirits Mfg.	13¼	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	— ⅛
32¼	33	400	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf....	32⅜	32¾	32⅜	32⅝	+ ⅜
114⅜	114½	20,102	American Sugar Refs.	113¾	114½	113	114⅜	+ ⅝
102⅛	103	468	Am. Sugar Refs. pf....	102½	103	102½	103	+ ½
74	74⅛	9,015	American Tobacco.....	73	74⅛	73⅜	74	+1⅜
11⅞	12¼	280	At., T. & S. F., new..	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	.....
14⅛	14½	10	At., T. & S.F.,all in.pd.	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	.....
22	23½	1,014	At., T. & S. F. pf.....	23	23⅛	23	23	— ⅛
10½	15¼	100	Baltimore & Ohio pf....	15½	15½	15½	15½	— ¼
11⅛	11⅝	400	Bay State Gas.....	11⅛	11½	11⅜	11¼	+ ¼
21	21⅜	100	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	21	21	21	21	.....
50	57½	100	Buff., R. & P. pf.....	55	55	53	55	.....
44⅜	45	125	Canada Southern.....	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	+ ⅛
17⅛	17½	700	Chesapeake & Ohio....	17⅛	17¼	17⅛	17¼	+ ⅛
74½	74⅞	10,483	C., B. & Q., ex div....	73⅞	74⅛	73⅝	74⅛	+ ⅛
77⅛	77⅜	3,387	Chicago Gas.....	76½	77⅜	76⅜	77¼	+ ⅛
76¼	76¼	6,935	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	75⅝	76⅛	75½	76⅛	+ ¼
133½	134	90	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	133	134⅓	133	134⅓	.....
104	104¼	387	Chi. & Northwestern..	104	104¼	104	104¼	+ ⅛
154	....	150	Chi. & Northw. pf.....	154	154	154	154	—1
66⅜	66¾	1,520	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac..	66¼	67	66⅜	66⅝	+ ¼
21	21⅛	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron..	21	21	21	21	+ ⅛
6	6½	1,090	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	6	6½	6	6¼	+1½
149	150	75	Consolidated Gas Co.	149	150¼	149	150¼	.....
107⅜	107⅞	618	Delaware & Hudson....	107¼	108	107¼	108	+ ⅜
154	155	1,040	Del., Lack. & West...	154¼	154¼	154	154	+ ¼
104½	105¼	7	Del. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	.....
98	99	10	Ed. Elec. Ill. of Brook.	98¼	99½	98½	98½	.....
14⅜	15	100	Erie	14⅝	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	.....
33⅞	34¼	200	Erie 1st pf.....	34	34	34	34	+ ¼
34½	34⅝	1,455	General Electric.....	34½	35	35	35	+ ⅝
92	93	25	Illinois Central.....	93½	93½	92¾	92¾	.....
34½	34⅞	300	Illinois Steel Co.....	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	+1⅜
68	69	85	Lake Erie & West. pf.	68½	69	68½	69	.....
156¾	157½	145	Lake Shore.....	157	157	157	157	½
49½	49⅝	1,020	Louisville & Nashville.	49¼	49⅝	49¼	49⅝	+ ⅛
88⅝	88⅞	2,590	Manhattan Con.....	87½	88⅝	87½	88¼	+ ½
107	108	200	Metropolitan Traction.	107	107	107	107	— ⅝
89½	92	25	Michigan Central.....	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼	.....
43	45	100	Minnesota Iron.....	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	+1
12¾	13¼	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas.....	13	13	13	13	.....
29¾	30¾	1,310	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf....	29¾	30	29¼	29⅝	— ⅜
20¼	21	650	Missouri Pacific.....	20⅜	20⅝	20⅛	20¼	+ ⅛
22¾	23½	100	National Lead Co.....	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ¼
91½	92¼	350	National Lead Co. pf.	92	92	91¾	91¾	.....
96¾	98¾	1,455	New Jersey Central....	97	97⅜	97	97	+ ¾
92⅜	93¼	100	New York Central.....	93	93	93	93	.....
174	175½	147	N. Y., N. H. & H.....	175¼	175½	175¼	175½	+1½
4½	4¾	25	North American.....	4½	4½	4½	4½	.....
14¼	14½	827	Northern Pacific.....	14⅛	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	.....
38	38⅛	1,328	Northern Pacific pf...	38⅛	38⅛	38	38	.....
14⅜	14⅝	200	Ontario & Western....	14½	14½	14½	14½	.....
24⅞	25	1,000	Pacific Mail.....	24½	25	24½	25	.....
24⅜	24½	3,850	P. & R., all in. pd....	24¼	24⅝	24¼	24½	.....
47	50	41	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	50¼	50¼	49½	49½	.....
155¾	156½	58	Pull. Pal. Car Co....	155½	156	155½	156	.....
5	5⅞	738	St. L. & San Fran.....	5	5⅛	5	5¼	.....
30	40	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf..	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	.....
14¼	15	110	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf...	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	.....
3¾	4	100	St. Louis Southw.....	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
49⅝	49¾	704	St. Paul & Omaha.....	49¼	49¼	49¼	49½	+ ½
14¾	15¼	200	Southern Pacific.....	15	15	15	15	.....
9	9⅛	150	Southern Railway.....	9	9	9	9	.....
28⅜	28½	660	Southern Railway pf..	28⅜	28⅝	28¼	28¼	+ ⅛
9¾	9¾	10	Standard R. & T.....	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	.....
26¾	26⅞	2,075	Tenn. Coal & Iron.....	27	27¼	26¾	26⅞	— ¼
152	157	10	Third Avenue.....	155	155	155	155	.....
6⅞	7	25	Union Pacific.....	7	7	7	7	.....
7¾	8	400	United States Leather.	7⅞	8¼	7¾	7⅞	— ⅛
56¾	56¾	14,400	U. S. Leather pf.....	57⅛	57⅝	55½	56¼	— ⅛
20¾	21¼	500	United States Rubber.	21¾	21⅞	21	21¼	.....
72	74	450	U. S. Rubber pf.....	72½	73	72⅜	72⅝	+1¼
6⅛	6½	325	Wabash	6¼	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
15⅞	16	210	Wabash pf.....	15¾	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	.....
99	102	75	Wells-Fargo Express..	99½	100	99¼	100	.....
83¼	83½	1,275	Western Union Tel....	82¾	83¾	82¾	83⅜	+ ⅜
1⅜	1⅝	422	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
5	8	185	Wheeling & L. E. pf..	6	6	6	6	+ ⅞
Sales.....		100,775						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits M Co 6s 80⅞
11,000..... 81
5,000..... 81
$0,000..... 81
5,000..... 81¼
3,000..... 81
Am Tobacco Co scrip
2,000..... 69
Ann Arbor 1st 4s 80¾
1,000..... 80⅝
3,000..... 80⅝
At, T & S F gen 4s 81¾
1,000..... 81⅝
3,000..... 81¾
5,000..... 81⅝
7,500..... 81⅝
1,500..... 81½
10,000..... 81⅝
1,000..... 82
Adjustment 4s 47
11,000..... 46⅞
10,000..... 46¾
108,000..... 47
1,500..... 47
At & Pac gtd 4s certfs of deposit 51⅝
8,000.....
Austin & N W 1st 9,000..... 108
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925 84¼
2,000..... 91
Brooklyn Elev 1st 1,000..... 71½
Brooklyn R T 5s 2,000..... 80¾
13,000..... 80⅝
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s 13,000..... 109½
3,000..... 109⅝
Bklyn W & W Co 5s 1,000..... 98½
Cent Ga Ry con 5s 2,000..... 91⅝
Cent of N J gen 5s 2,000..... 117
Registered 2,000..... 116
Cent Pac 6s, 1898 1,000..... 102
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s 11,000..... 76
Ches & Ohio con 5s 1st cons 4s 5,000..... 100¾
Ches & Ohio con 5s 10,000..... 110
Chi & N W S F 6s 1,000..... 117
Chi, R I & P ext 5s 2,000..... 103⅞
Col Coal & Iron 6s 1,000..... 97
Col Con & Term 1st 10,000..... 101
Col, H V & T 5s 5,000..... 69½
6,000..... 69¾
10,000..... 69
Col, H V & T G M 6s 2,000..... 53
2,000..... 54
Col & Xenth Av 1st 4,000..... 117⅞
5,000..... 117⅛
Den & Rio Grande 4s 1,000..... 88¾
3,000..... 88¾
1,000..... 87¾
Den & R G Imp 5s 12,000..... 80
East Tenn, Va & Ga cons gold 5s 1,000..... 108⅝
2,000..... 108¾
2,000..... 108½
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s 4,000..... 102½
Equitable Gas & Fuel of Chicago 1st 2,000..... 99
Erie 1st mortgage 13,000..... 108⅜
2,000..... 108⅝
Erie gen lien 3-4s 10,000..... 65¾
38,000..... 66
Ft W & D C 1st 2,000..... 58⅝
Gen Elec Co deb 5s 1,000..... 95
Total sales..... $1,270,500

H & Tex Cent 1st 5s
4,000..... 109½
Int & Gt Nor 1st
1,000..... 84⅝
Int & Gt Nor 3d mtge
1,000..... 30½
Iowa Cent 1st 5s
1,000..... 95½
Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs
8,000..... 74½
6,000..... 74½
10,000..... 74½
Kentucky Cent 1st 4s
4,000s8..... 87⅝
Keokuk & D M 1st
2,000..... 101½
Kings Co Elev 1st
1,000..... 44
8,000..... 45
2,000..... 45½
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s
18,000..... 117½
Penn Cos gtd 4½s
23,000..... 111
People's G & C of Chi 1st cons 6s
2,000..... 105⅛
Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr Co certfs, assented
5,000..... 81
1,000..... 81¼
43,000..... 81
Pitt, Shen & L E 1st
2,000..... 99½
Rio Grande West 1st
5,000..... 73
Roch & Pitts cons
5,000..... 119¾
St Jo & Grand Isl 1st, Tr Co certfs
1,000..... 48
St L & Iron Mount 5s
11,000..... 75½
St L & S F gen 6s
5,000..... 111¼
5,000s20F..... 111½
St L & S F G M 5s
5,000..... 97½
St P, M & M 1st
1,000..... 107
Consolidated 6s
2,000..... 124¼
Montana ext 4s
17,000s3..... 90
2,000..... 90
St P & N P 6s
1,000..... 125
San An & Ar Pass 4s
20,000..... 58½
15,000..... 58⅝
1,000..... 59
So Pac of N M 1st
11,000..... 103
Southern Ry 1st 5s
1,000..... 89
1,000..... 89¼
2,000..... 89¼
Standard R & T 6s
500..... 74
1,000..... 72
1,000..... 71⅞
1,000..... 72½
5,000..... 72½
5,000..... 73

Ohio & Miss cons
2,000..... 103½
Ohio Southern 1st
2,000..... 84⅝
4,000..... 85
Oregon R & N 4s
14,000..... 83¼
1,000..... 83⅜
Oregon S L & U N con, Trust Co certfs
1,000..... 75
5,000..... 75¼
Oregon Short Line 6s
4,000..... 117¼
12,000..... 118
Trust Co certfs
12,000..... 116⅝
5,000..... 116⅝
2,000..... 116⅞
14,000..... 117
10,000..... 117¼
10,000..... 117½
People's G & C of Chi 1st cons 6s
2,000..... 105⅛
Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr Co certfs, assented
5,000..... 81
1,000..... 81¼
43,000..... 81
Pitt, Shen & L E 1st
2,000..... 99½
Rio Grande West 1st
5,000..... 73
Roch & Pitts cons
5,000..... 119¾
St Jo & Grand Isl 1st, Tr Co certfs
1,000..... 48
St L & Iron Mount 5s
11,000..... 75½
St L & S F gen 6s
5,000..... 111¼
5,000s20F..... 111½
St L & S F G M 5s
5,000..... 97½
St P, M & M 1st
1,000..... 107
Consolidated 6s
2,000..... 124¼
Montana ext 4s
17,000s3..... 90
2,000..... 90
St P & N P 6s
1,000..... 125
San An & Ar Pass 4s
20,000..... 58½
15,000..... 58⅝
1,000..... 59
So Pac of N M 1st
11,000..... 103
Southern Ry 1st 5s
1,000..... 89
1,000..... 89¼
2,000..... 89¼
Standard R & T 6s
500..... 74
1,000..... 72
1,000..... 71⅞
1,000..... 72½
5,000..... 72½
5,000..... 73
Tenn C I & R 6s, Birmingham Div 1st
2,000..... 86½
Third Av 1st 5s
2,000..... 122
Union Pac 1st, 1896, Tr Co certfs, ex matured coups
4,000s20F..... 104½
1,000..... 103½
10,000s20F..... 103½
Union Pac 1st, 1898
1,000..... 105
Trust Co certfs, ex matured coups
9,000..... 104½
Union Pac 1st, 1899
5,000..... 105½
Union Pac ext s fd 8s
4,000..... 92⅜
Wabash 1st 5s
12,000..... 107
West Shore gtd 4s
27,000..... 106½
Registered
2,000..... 105½
West Pac bonds
2,000..... 102

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotatio ns for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	95½		C., H. V. & T. pf.	40		Nat. St. 2d pf.....	17	22
4s, r., 1907	111¾	112	Com. Cable.....	150	172	New Cent. C.....	5	6¼
4s, c., 1907	113	113½	Consol. Coal.....	33	40	New England.....	37	40
4s, r., 1925	122⅜	122¾	Den. & R. G.....	10¾	11½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	11	12
4s, c., 1925	122⅜	122½	Den. & R. G. pf..	40⅜	41¼	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf....	70	
5s, r., 1904	113½	114	D. Sl. Ft. D....	8	9	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf....	23	27
5s, c., 1904	113¾	114	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	56	4	N. Y. S. & W.....	8¾	9¼
Currency 6s, 1898	103½	..	D., S. S. & A.....	3¼	4	N. Y., S. & W. pf.	24¼	25
Currency 6s, 1899	106½	..	D., S. S. & A. pf..	7¾	10	Norfolk So.....	60	70
Cherokee 4s, 1897	103½	..	Erie 2d pf.....	18½	19½	Nor. & West. pf., all in. paid.....	11¾	11¾
Cherokee 4s, 1898	104	..	Ev. & T. H.....	25	31	Nor. & West. pf., all in. paid.....	16¼	17¼
Cherokee 4s, 1899	104	..	Ev. & T. H. pf..	37	45	Ohio Southern.....	..	5
			Gt. Nor. pf.....	120	123	Ont. Mining.....	10¾	11½
Alb. & Sus.....	170	61	G. B. & W.....	30	40	Ore. R. & N. pf....	42	44
Alt. & T. H., t. r.	56	119	G. B. & W. Deb., A.....		50	Penn. Coal.....	315	
Am. Coal.....	105	12½	G. B. & W. Deb., B.....		50	Peo., Dec. & Ev..	2	2¼
Am. Cotton Oil....	11½	5	Harlem.....	293		Peo. & Eastern...	4	8
Am. C. Oil pf.....	53	40	Homestake.....	34	40	Phil. & Read 1st pf., when issued.	48	50
Am. T. & C.....	85	105	Iowa Central.....	6⅞	7½	Phil. & Read 2d pf., when issued.	29½	30½
Am. Tobacco pf....	101	40	Iowa Central pf..	24½	26	P., C. & St. L.	12½	14
Ann Arbor.....	9	9½	Joliet & Chicago.	150	..	P., Ft. W. & C....	163	170
Ann Arbor pf.....	24	26	Kanawha & Mich.	7	8	Quicksilver.....	1	3
At. & Pac.....	⅛	¼	Keokuk & D. M.	2	4	Quicksilver pf....	8	12
Bl'y O. S. W. pf..	3	5	Keokuk & Des. M.	12	15½	Rens. & Sar.....	178	188
Bost & L. pf.....	104	106	Keokuk & West.	22	40	R., W. & O.....	117	118
Bklyn Union Gas.	89½	92	Lacledе Gas.....	20¾	24	St. L. S. W. pf....	10⅜	11¼
Brunswick Co....	⅜	½	Lacledе Gas pf....	70	77	St. P. & Duluth..	18	21
Buff., R. & P....	16¼	20	Lacledе Gas pf....	1	3	St. P. & D. pf.....	85	90
Bur., C. R. & N..	71	72	Long Island.....	46	50	St. P., M. & M....	114	117
Canadian Pacific.	54½	55½	Man. Coal R.....	100	115	St. P. & O. pf.....	130	137
Central Pacific..	11	12	Man. Coal R. pf..	100	115	Sil. bull. certfs....	64⅞	65
Chi. & Alton.....	164	..	Man. Beach.....	5	10	Texas Pacific.....	9	9¼
Chi. & Alton pf..	172	..	Md. Coal pf.....	40	60	Tol. & Ohio Cent..	15	25
Chi. & E. Ill....	42	45	Mex. Nat. certfs..	1¾	1¾	Tol. & O. C. pf..	50	75
Chi. & E. Ill. pf..	95	98	Minn. & St. L....	18¾	20	U. P., D. & G....	1⅞	2¼
Chicago G. W....	4	5	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	77	80	U. S. Express.....	35	40
C., C., C. & St. L.	26½	27	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	46	48	West. Union Beef.	6½	7¾
Clev., L. & W. pf.	40	50	Mobile & Ohio....	20½	22½			
Cleve. & Pitts....	165	..	Morris & Essex...	164	166			
Col. C. & I. Dev..	½	1¼	Nat. Starch M Co	8	14			
Col. C. & I.Dev.pf.	2	3	National Starch..	4	7			
Col. F. & I. pf....	3	90	Nat. St. 1st pf....	53	60			
Col. & H. Coal....	3¾	4						

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.90
Corn, No. 2 mixed	29¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	21¾
Cotton, middling	7⅛
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	9⅜
Butter, Western, extra creamery	19
Butter, State, finest—creamery	17
Flour, Minnesota Patent	4.40
Molasses, O. K., prime	24
Tallow, prime	3¼
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	5
Lard, prime	4.15
Pork, mess	8.62½
Beef, family	9.50
Beef, hams	18.00
Sugar, granulated	4⅝
Iron, No. 1 foundry	12.50
Lead	3.30
Copper, lake ingot	12.00

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour quiet and steady; hard Spring wheat patents quotable at $4@$4.30, in wood; soft wheat patents, $3.90@$4.10; hard wheat, bakers', $2.75@$3.25, in sacks; soft wheat, bakers' $3@$3.35; red dog, $1.15@$1.20, in sacks; Winter wheat, $4@$4.30, in wood; rye flour, $2.25@$2.35, in wood; $1.90@$2.10, in sacks; No. Spring wheat, 73⅝@75½c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 73@74½c, by sample; No. 2 red, 85@86¾c; No. 2 corn, 22¾@23c; No. 2 oats, 16¼@16⅝c; No. 2 rye, 33½@33¾c; No. 2 barley, 33c, nominal; No. 1 flaxseed, 74@76½c; prime timothy seed, $2.65, nominal; mess pork, per barrel, $7.85@$7.90; lard, per 100 lb, $3.87½@$3.90; short-rib sides, (loose,) $3.90@$4.15; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $4.50@$4.75; short clear sides, (boxed,) $4.25@$4.37½; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.17; sugars, cutloaf, $5.26; granulated, $4.64; standard A, $4.39, per barrel; linseed oil, raw, 27c; boiled, 29c.

COTTON.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
February	6.89	6.89	6.87	6.89@6.91
March	6.90	6.92	6.86	6.89@6.90
April	6.93	6.97	6.93	6.95@6.96
May	7.00	7.03	6.98	7.00@7.01
June	7.07	7.09	7.04	7.06@7.07
July	7.12	7.12	7.09	7.10@7.11
August	7.13	7.14	7.10	7.12@7.13
September	6.79	6.79	6.77	6.77@6.78
October	6.68	6.69	6.68	6.69@6.70
November	6.70	6.73	6.70	6.71@6.72
December	6.76	6.78	6.74	6.76@6.77

Market closed steady at 2@5 points advance compared with Saturday's closing prices. Transferable notices, February and March, 690. Total sales, 150,600 bales. New York net receipts, 380 bales. Exports, to Great Britain, 5,200 bales; to France, 1,250 bales; to the Continent, 7,393 bales; stock, 931,756 bales. Spot cotton steady and unchanged. Middling uplands, 7¼c; middling Gulf, 7⅝c. Sales, 7,363 bales, including 363 bales spinning and 7,000 bales for export, direct shipment. Liverpool Cables.—Spot cotton quiet. Sales, 10,000 bales. Speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 9,000 bales; receipts, 25,000 bales; American, 16,000 bales. Middling uplands, 3 15-16d. Futures steady and unchanged; closed steady, ½@1¼ points advance from Saturday. February, 356s; February-March, 356s; March-April, 356s; April-May, 356b; May-June, 356½s; June-July, 356-357; July-August, 357s; August-September, 354w; September-October, 348b; October-November, 344s; November-December, 343s.

Manchester.—Yarns dull but steady; cloths, offers too low.

GALVESTON, Feb. 23.—Cotton steady; middling, 6 15-16c; low middling, 6 9-16c; good ordinary, 6 3-16c; net and gross receipts, 3,450 bales; exports, to the Continent, 227 bales; sales, all spinners', 5 bales; stock, 100,923 bales.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 23.—Cotton firm; middling, 6 15-16c; low middling, 6½c; good ordinary, 6¼c; net receipts, 8,043 bales; gross, 9,748 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,060 bales; sales, 4,000 bales; stock, 374,811 bales.

NORFOLK, Feb. 23.—Cotton firm; middling, 6¾c; low middling, 6¼c; good ordinary, 6 13-16c; net and gross receipts, 1,255 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,830 bales; sales, 286 bales; stock, 16,504 bales.

MOBILE, Feb. 23.—Cotton steady; middling, 6¾c; low middling, 6½c; good ordinary, 6¼c; net and gross receipts, 793 bales; exports, coastwise, 354 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 29,201 bales.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 23.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling, 6¾c; good ordinary, 6¼c; net and gross receipts, 1,397 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,000 bales; sales, 620 bales; stock, 65,011 bales.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 23.—Cotton firm; middling, 6¾c; low middling, 6⅝c; net and gross receipts, 322 bales; exports, coastwise, 910 bales; stock, 12,359 bales.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 23.—Cotton dull; middling, 7 1-16c; low middling, 6 11-16c; good ordinary, 6 1-16c; net receipts, none; gross, 600 bales; stock, 19,354 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 23.—Cotton steady; middling, 6 13-16c; net and gross receipts, 230 bales; sales, 150 bales; stock, 34,882 bales.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 23.—Cotton, holiday; net receipts, 469 bales; gross, 628 bales; shipments, 1,507 bales; sales, none; stock, 124,302 bales.

FUTURES.

Wheat— Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Feb.	.. @..	.. @..	.. @..	83½@..
March	.. @..	.. @..	.. @..	82⅝@..
April	.. @..	.. @..	.. @..	81⅝@..
May	81½@81⅝	82 @82¼	80⅝@..	81 @..
June	.. @..	81⅝@..	80¼@..	80⅝@..
July	79⅜@..	79¾@..	78¾@..	78¾@..
Sept.	.. @..	.. @..	.. @..	76⅛@..
Corn— Feb.	.. @..	.. @..	.. @..	29¼@..
May	30 @30¼	30½@..	30 @..	30 @..
July	31¼@..	31⅝@..	31¼@..	31⅝@..
Oats— Feb.	.. @..	.. @..	.. @..	21⅝@..
May	21⅝@..	21¾@..	21⅝@..	21⅝@..
July	22¼@..	22¼@..	22¼@..	22⅝@..

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—Trading in corn was attended with more interest than has accompanied it for some time. Receipts were 399 cars. Withdrawals from store, none. The visible supply increased 2,019,000 bushels, and the amount on ocean passage showed a gain of 1,600,000 bushels. Liverpool cables gave a decline of ¼@¾d. Export clearances were limited, at 505,783 bushels. May corn opened at 24½c, sold between 24⅝c and 24¼c, closing at 24½c, ⅛c higher than Saturday. Cash corn was ¼c higher for through billed and steady for local. Receipts at principal Western points, 1,032,289 bushels; shipments, 854,342 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 893,828 bushels.

Oats.

Oats showed a fairly steady undertone. Prices were a little firmer during the morning, sympathetically with the improvement in corn, but trade was light. Later the market showed a somewhat easier tendency, closing quiet at unchanged prices. The local stocks of oats showed a slight change during the past week. Chicago stocks increased 287,000 bushels, and the visible supply increased 71,000 bushels. Cash oats were dull. Sales were 40,000 bushels, including 45,000 bushels track and ungraded white, 22@29c, as to quality, and 1,000 bushels rejected white, 20½c. No. 2 quoted, 21¾c, elevator; No. 3 oats, 20c; No. 2 white, 23½c; No. 3 white, 22c.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—Oats—The tendency in oats was to emulate the action of corn. For the first hour business was transacted mostly at one price, but when the other grains advanced oats followed. A prominent scalper offered freely early and bought later. Receipts, 376 cars. There were no inspections from store. Export clearances amounted to 278,745 bushels. The visible supply increased 71,000 bushels. The late action was at easy prices. May oats closed a shade under Saturday. Cash oats were steady.

Flour.

FLOUR—Was dull and heavy, influenced by the wheat break. Closed dull and heavy. Low grades were entirely featureless. Sales of city mills' spring exports from the principal shipping countries last week. The English visible showed an increase of 1,201,000 bushels, which about offset the decrease of 1,443,000 bushels in the American visible. The world's exports the past week from the principal countries were: United States, 2,120,896 bushels; Argentine, 152,000 bushels; Russia, 840,000 bushels; Danubian, 152,000 bushels; total, 3,264,896 bushels, against 3,387,345 bushels the previous week, and 7,959,000 bushels last year. There was no export inquiry of any moment, and, notwithstanding the break, only one load was reported for shipment at the close of 'Change. The close of the future market was at 1⅝@1⅝c net loss. The cash market was quiet. One load of No. 1 hard Manitoba was quoted at 7⅞c over May, free on board, afloat, and 2,000 bushels ungraded red sold at 74c, elevator. No. 2 red was quoted 8 to 15c over May, free on board, afloat, as to quality; No. 1 hard, New York, 7c over May, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 Northern, New York, 3⅝c over May, free on board, afloat.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—Prices broke 1⅝c, and at the close had recovered but ⅝ of a cent. The final figures on the visible supply were out before noon, the market then firming for a moment, but breaking afterward. It showed a decrease of 1,443,000 bushels. Receipts at Chicago were 40 cars, and 192,472 bushels were withdrawn from store. The Northwest had 608 cars for two days. Export clearances were light at 257,310 bushels. Closing Continental cables all quoted declines. May wheat opened from 70c to 75¾c, sold between 70⅝c and 75c, closing at 75⅝c, 1⅛@1¼c under Saturday. Cash wheat was weak and 1c lower. Receipts at principal Western points, 486,337 bushels; shipments, 203,950 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 123,433 bushels; shipments, 137,732 bushels.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 23.—May opened ½c lower, at 73½c, and advanced to 73⅝@74c, breaking sharply to 72¼@72⅝c, and closing at 72⅝@73c, against 73⅝@74c on Saturday. July opened at 74⅜@74¾c, advanced ¼ and dropped to 73¾c, closing at 74c, against 74⅞@75c Saturday. Cash Wheat—Millers raised their bids for spot No. 1 Northern to-day in many cases to ⅝c over May. No. 2 Northern, except when of good quality, was slow at 1¼@1½c under No. 1. No. 3 ranged from 3c to 5c under No. 1. Receipts for three days were 357 cars; shipments, 29 cars. On track: No. 1 hard, 75¼c; No. 1 Northern, 73¼c; No. 2 Northern, 71¾c.

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 23.—The market dropped 1¼c to-day. It opened at 70c, advanced to 76½c, and then reacted, selling down to 75¼c, and closed at that point. Cash sales were 23 cars, the mills taking 4 cars. The close: Cash, No. 1 hard, 75¾c; No. 1 Northern, 73¾c; No. 2 Northern, 71¼c; No. 3 Spring, 67½@69¼c. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 75¾c, No. 1 Northern, 73¾c; May, No. 1 hard, 77¾c; No. 1 Northern, 75¼c; No. 1 Northern, 75¾c; September, No. 1 Northern, 71¼c.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 23.—Wheat opened unsettled and ⅝c lower. May opened at 76c, rose to 76¾c, fell to 75¼c, and closed at 75⅝c. Sample wheat opened firm, but closed ⅜c lower. No. 2 Northern, 76@77½c; No. 3 Spring, 72@75½c.

Add Cash Prices for Staples.

Corn.

Corn ruled fairly steady. The opening was steady, prices advancing during the early part of the session, with light dealings. There was some disposition to buy shown on the large shipments the past week to Europe, but the offerings were fairly liberal at the advance. The amount of corn afloat for Europe increased the past week 1,600,000 bushels. The exports from all countries to Europe were 6,800,000 bushels, against 4,489,000 bushels the preceding week, and 2,745,000 bushels last year. The exports from the United States were 6,441,000 bushels; Argentine, 192,000 bushels; Russia, 96,000 bushels, and Danube, 80,000 bushels. The visible supply of corn showed an increase of 2,019,000 bushels, and this started a selling movement at midday, the decline in wheat also weakening the price. The market during the afternoon, however, ruled fairly steady, closing quiet, at ⅛@⅜c net loss. Cash corn was dull, shippers taking 16,000 bushels of No. 2 at 29½c. free on board, afloat

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales by Private Contract and at Auction.

Buerman & Co. have sold for the estate of Frederick Lowe, to Harris Cohen & Co., 290 Broome Street, northeast corner of Eldridge Street, 20.3 by 102.

Mr. Bryan L. Kennelly has sold for L. J. Hadden, to Leonard Paulson, Jr., the three-story brick dwelling, 21 Vestry Street, 20 by 40, at about $10,000.

Robert Trempl has sold the five-story brick flat 204 West Seventy-eighth Street, 35 by 102.2, at about $70,000, taking in part payment a country residence in Mamaroneck.

Marianna Dean has sold to Pincus Lowenfeld, at about $14,500, 1,488 Second Avenue, 21 by 75.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Philip A. Smyth sold in foreclosure to James C. Gulick, for $15,382, the five-story brick tenement, with stores, 324 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, 25 by 100.11.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold in foreclosure to John Reinschmidt, for $7,479, the two three-story frame dwellings, 1,164 and 1,166 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, 37 by 45, by 45.8¾ by 71.9¼.

D. Phoenix Ingraham sold in foreclosure to Abraham Cohen and others, for $40,350, the five-story brick flat, 71 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 30 by 100.

James L. Wells sold in foreclosure to Charles D. Koss, for $40,000, the seven-story brick factory, 345 West Broadway, 25 by 100; also in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Mary A. Cross, for $2,400, Third Avenue, or as shown on map of Adamsville, Fordham Avenue, northwest side, 660 feet southwest of King's Bridge Road, 25 by 120.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway, unless otherwise specified:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William S. Andrews, referee, 280 West Seventy-third Street, south side, 31 feet east of West End Avenue, 17.3 by 76.8, three-story and basement brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,175; subject to first mortgage for $15,000.

By D. P. Ingraham, partition sale, Charles W. Dayton, referee, 140 East Thirty-first Street, south side, 153 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 21 by 98.9, four-story brick dwelling.

By Golding & Whitehouse, foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 306 East Ninety-eighth Street, south side, 125 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $1,247, subject to first mortgage for $13,000.

By Golding & Whitehouse, foreclosure sale, Edward D. O'Brien, referee, northwest corner of Katonah Avenue and Two Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, 100 by 120, six two-story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, $2,837.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Franklin Bien, referee, 338 East Sixty-first Street, south side, 119 feet west of First Avenue, 28 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $16,008.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William W. MacFarlane, referee, 207 West Eighty-fourth Street, north side, 146 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 27 by 102.2, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $6,445, subject to first mortgage, &c., for $20,183.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, 153 Convent Avenue, east side, 18¼ feet north of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, 17¼ by 85, three-story and basement brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,438.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, S. L. H. Ward, referee, 329 Lexington Avenue, east side, 24 feet south of Thirty-ninth Street, 23.6 by 80, four-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,176.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, George L. Rives, referee, southeast corner of Eighth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, 26.4 by 110, four-story frame building, and two-story frame buildings, with stores, on street in rear; also, 238 to 252 West Eighteenth Street, south side, 110 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 68 by 92, one three-story and two two-story frame buildings; also, 236 to 242 West Eighteenth Street, south side, 228 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 97.11½ by 92, five and six story brick factory and three-story brick office; also, northeast corner of Eighth Avenue and Seventeenth Street, 26.4 by 100, three-story frame building, with store, and two-story brick rear buildings; also, 243 to 265 West Seventeenth Street, north side, 104 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 280 by north 38.5 by west 55 by north 53.7 by west about 225 by south 92 to beginning, eight one, two, three, four, and five story brick brewery buildings on 243, 245, and 253 to 265, three-story frame buildings, with two-story brick stables and one-story frame buildings in rear of 247 to 251; also, 239 to 243 West Eighteenth Street, north side, 249.4½ feet east of Eighth Avenue, 50.7½ by 92, three-story brick and frame stores and tenements, with two-story frame building and four-story brick tenement in rear. Due on judgment, $526,016.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sales, southeast corner of Canal and Varick Streets, 74.8½ by 74.3 by 61 by 30.10, two four-story brick tenements, with stores, and three-story brick tenement, all fronting on Varick Street; small two-story brick building and store on Canal Street, with two-story brick rear building; also, Long Island Sound and First Street, north side, Rye, N. Y., about 280 by 586, two cottages.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas D. Husted, referee, southwest corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, 25 by 100, three-story brownstone-front tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $12,000.

At 59 Liberty Street, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., executors' sales, 355 West Thirteenth Street, north side, about 175.9 feet east of Hudson Street, 18.9 by 80, four-story and basement brick dwelling; also, 329 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, north side, 310 feet east of Second Avenue, 20 by 100.11, three-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling; also, 74 and 76 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 115 feet west of Park Avenue, 12.6 by 99.11 each, two three-story and basement brownstone-front dwellings; also, 16 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, south side, 210 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 20 by 99.11, three-story and basement frame dwelling; also, 972 Park Avenue, west side, 27.2 feet south of Eighty-third Street, 18.9 by 100, four-story and basement brownstone-front flat; also, public auction sale, 591 Park Avenue, east side, 80 feet south of Sixty-fourth Street, 20.5 by 97.5, five-story and basement brick flat; also, Hillside Street, south side, about 252.4 feet east of King's Bridge Road, 50 by 201.2 by 50 by 201.4; also, public auction or trustees' sale, 56 Thomas Street, south side, 125.1 feet west of Church Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick store and loft building.

PROJECTED BUILDINGS.

C. B. J. Snyder, Superintendent of Public School Buildings, has plans and specifications in preparation for two new school buildings to be erected for the city. One of the proposed structures is to occupy a plot on the north side of Hester Street, between Orchard and Ludlow Streets. It will be of five stories, and will have a total frontage of 125 and a depth of 175 feet. The ground floor is to be used for play yards; the second, third, and fourth stories are to be fitted up for class and assembly rooms; the fifth story is to be devoted to a gymnasium and the manual training department. There will be rooms for the classes in modeling, cooking, sewing, carpentry, and calisthenics. The roof will contain an open play yard, over which will be a wire mesh spread over iron trusses. The cost will be about $200,000.

The entire block between Seventy-seventh and Seventy-eighth Strets, on the east side of Avenue A, is to be used as the site for the other public school building for which Mr. Snyder is drawing plans. This structure, which will cost about $100,000, will be furnished with every modern improvement in school equipments and furniture. It will be heated by steam and wired for electric lights. The main façade will be on the avenue. The building will be 200 by 100 feet, five stories high.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, north side, 150 feet west of Brook Avenue, for two four-story brick tenements, 25 by 77; Peter J. Cooley of 803 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, owner; A. F. Schmidt of 604 Courtlandt Avenue, architect; cost, $28,000.

Prospect Avenue, northeast corner of Jennings Street, for a three-story frame tenement, by Nell Toelberg of Home Street and Southern Boulevard, owner and architect; cost, $6,500.

Daly Avenue, east side, 528 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 45; Henry Bothoff of 454 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, owner; Chris F. Lohse of 651 Robbins Avenue, architect; cost, $3,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, north side, 25 feet west of Vanderbilt Avenue, for a three-story frame tenement, 22 by 52; Henriette Lauch of 553 East Eighty-second Street, owner; F. J. Miller of 3,363 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $4,400.

Van Nest, Westchester, for a three-story brick dormitory, by the Sacred Heart Academy, owners; Berlin Iron and Bridge Company, architect; cost, $22,000.

Prospect Avenue, east side, 20.9 feet north of Jennings Street, for two three-story frame tenements, 20 by 52 and 20 by 52.8; John Toelberg of 1,415 Vyse Street, owner; Nell Toelberg, architect; cost, $11,000.

Foot of Prospect Street, City Island, 100 feet from east shore, for a one-story frame engine house, 35 by 50; Charles W. Smith, lessee; James Smith of 407 West One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

Intervale Avenue, west side, 222.6 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, for a three-story frame tenement, 22 by 50; Nell Toelberg of Home Street and Southern Boulevard, owner and architect; cost, $5,000.

Lyman Place, east side, 125 feet south of Freeman Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 45; James Pinchback, owner and architect; cost, $3,800.

Morris Park Avenue, south side, 61.6 feet west of Unionport Road, for a three-story brick dwelling and store, 25 by 45; J. Summer of 2,097 Third Avenue, owner; S. Sass of 25 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

Van Nest, Westchester, for a two-story chapel and gymnasium, 39 by 100, by the Sacred Heart Academy, owners; Berlin Iron and Bridge Company, architects; cost, $20,000.

Seventeenth Street, northeast corner of Seventh Avenue, alterations to a five-story and basement brick factory, Weber, Wheelock & Co. of 108 Fifth Avenue, owners; Lester A. Cramer of 126 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $1,800.

No. 534 Fifth Avenue, alterations to a four-story brick dwelling, Moses Sahlien of 534 Broadway, owner; Brunner & Tryon of 36 Union Square East, architects; cost, $10,000.

Forty-fourth Street, north side, 186.8 feet east of Third Avenue, alterations to a five-story brick warehouse, C. D. Meyer of 303 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, owner; Paul F. Higgs of 36 Union Square architect; cost, $400.

No. 455 West Thirty-third Street, alterations to a two-story brick dwelling and stable, Simon Bache estate, owner; Franklin Bayliss of Bible House, architect; cost, $4,000.

Forty-fifth Street, north side, 240 feet east of First Avenue, alterations to a one-story brick abattoir, by Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, owners; C. E. Huntley, northeast corner of Forty-fifth Street and First Avenue, architect; cost, $35,700.

Southern Boulevard, southeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, alterations to a five-story brick public school, city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $500.

Seventh Street, north side, 430 feet east of Fourth Avenue, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling, William Miller of William's Bridge, owner; Chris. Lohse of 651 Robbins Avenue, architect; cost, $85.

Anthony Avenue, west side, 90 feet north of Tremont Avenue, alterations to a two-story frame stable, by Emil Bush, owner; J. J. Vreeland of 709 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $250.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Feb. 23.

CHAMBERS ST, n s, 44.3 ft e of Washington St, 30.1x irregular; Peter B. Olney, referee, to Brent Good.....$46,000
WASHINGTON ST, 287, and 185 Chambers St; same to same..... 60,000
BAYARD ST, 33; Bernard Isaacs and wife to George Blume..... 1
WORTH ST, 5; Robert P. Tysen to Eugene Smith..... 1
MAIDEN LANE, 15; Louis Strasburger and wife to Albert Flake and another... 1
13TH ST, 410 and 412 West; Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, to Henrietta M. De Ruyter and another..... 500
DELANCEY ST, n s, 78.3 ft e of Sheriff St, 21.9x100; Charles A. Dellar and wife to Thomas Layman, ½ part..... 1
BROOME ST, 344 and 344; Frank Koch to Charles F. White..... 1
WEST 10TH ST, s e corner of West 4th St, 16ix111; Catherine S. Hall to Samuel Hall..... 1
SAME PROPERTY; Samuel Hall to Catherine S. Hall..... 1
2D AV, n e corner of 1st St, 81.6x75.6x67.4x84.4; William J. Lardner, referee, to the Bondsmen's National Bank, City of New York.....123,000
SULLIVAN ST, e s, 175 ft n of Houston St, 25x100; Elde H. Eberhardt and wife to Victor Galli and wife..... 1
BROADWAY, 598; Samuel A. Wood and wife to Henry Corn..... 1
GREENE ST, w s, 76 ft s of West 4th St, —x89.3x0.4; James C. Smith and wife to Jentson P. Chesebro and another..... 1
TRINITY AV, n w corner of 161st St, 25x 100; Ida A. Lowerre to Patrick G. Owens 1
WORTH ST, 5; Eugene Smith and wife to Caroline W. Astor..... 63,500
WASHINGTON ST, 268 and 270; the rector, &c., of Trinity Church, to James S. Barclay and another..... 100
BAYARD ST, 33; George Blume to Charles W. Davis..... 1
DEY ST, 58; Peter B. Olney, referee, to Brent Good..... 33,000
CHATHAM ST, n s, adjoining land of Garret Storm, 6th Ward, 23.1x80x24x82.5; James C. Forrester and another, trustees, to Sarah A. B. Downes..... 1
113TH ST, n s, 240 ft e of 2d Av, 20x 100.11; and s s of 113th St, 180 ft e of 2d Av, 20x100.11; Mary Spinnelly to Theresa Renzo..... 7,000
138TH ST, n s, 70.4 ft w of 8th Av, 16.4x99.11; Frank W. Arnold, referee, to Edward A. Price and another, executors, &c..... 9,560
34TH ST, n s, 290 ft e of 9th Av, 20x98.9; John J. Carroll and wife to Caroline T. Freemont and another..... 1
134TH ST, 732 East; Mary L. Platt to William Goodbody and wife..... 7,000
2D AV, s w corner of 28th St, 24.8x100; John Bauer, as executor, to George H. Honeck and others..... 1
80TH ST, s s, 220.10 ft e of 4th Av, 18x102.2; Mary C. Calkins to Albert Seligman..... 15
4TH AV, e s, 82.2 ft n of 81st St, 20x80; Annie E. Rogers to Sadie R. Rogers..... 1
82D ST, n s, 310.11 ft e of 2d Av, 35.11x102.2; Solomon Barnett, executor, to Isaac K. Selig..... 18,550
3D AV, w s, 22 ft n of 89th St, 25x irregular; George F. Sturken and wife to Wendolin J. Nauss..... 1
GREEN LANE, w s, 100 ft s of Glebe Av, 50x100x50.9x100; Anna E. Lyon to George H. Ehrgott..... 1
LOTS 4, 5, and 6, map of Pelham Park; Esther Hernstein and another to the Harlem River and Portchester Company, three-fifths part..... 1
LOTS 4, 5, and 6 of Plot 17 at Baychester, 75x100; Harriet Friend and another to Esther Hernstein..... 1
238TH ST, s s, 380 ft e of Kepoler Av, 40x100; Christopher Wright to Willis H. Failing..... 1
LOT 265, map of Undercliffe Terrace, Morris Heights; Emily Corbett and another to Charlotte Nagle..... 1,500
GERARD ST, n e corner of Bergen Av, 70x25; Henry L. Morris and wife to George Lang..... 1
134TH ST, s s, 216.8 ft e of Willis Av, 16.8x100; Mary Smith to Anna Jantzen. 8,750
CAULDWELL AV, w s, 235 ft n of Clifton St, 18x100; John W. Decker to Susan Hagen..... 8,000
136TH ST, n s, 496 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 25x100; William H. Curedale and wife to Mary A. Costello..... 10
MADISON AV, e s, 165 ft n of Grove St, 70x100; Mary A. A. Cross to P. J. Cross. 1
EAST PART LOTS 237 and 238, map of Inwood; Joseph H. Miller to Charlton W. Crane..... 1
MADISON AV, e s, 240.9 ft s of 179th St, 18x93; Ernest Wetterer and another to Fannie Wittiger..... 1
113TH ST, 165 East; Gottfried Kappus and wife to Rosa Steiber..... 15,000
111TH ST, n w corner of Lexington Av, 25x80.10x irregular; Theodore Harris and others to John L. Jordan..... 33,000
SAME PROPERTY; John L. Jordan to William Nelson..... 33,000
PLOT, centre line between 107th and 108th Sts, 513 ft e of 1st Av, runs e 75 ft to marginal wharf or street x s 20 x w 75 x n 20; Henry F. McGown and wife to Charles H. Randell..... 1,350
132D ST, 46 to 50 East; Carl D. Jackson to J. Edgar Leaycraft..... 1
102D ST, 230 East; Joseph S. Harris and wife to Benjamin Lehr..... 1
111TH ST, s s, 137 ft e of 5th Av, 27x 100.11; Rose Steiber to Gottfried Kappus and wife..... 1
HAVEN AV, s w corner of 170th St, 36.6x 103.7x35.4x103.4; Solomon Prowler and wife to Adolph Wurzburger..... 1,300
17TH ST, 120 West; Peter B. Olney, referee, to John Campbell..... 15,100
33D ST, s s, 395 ft w of 7th Av, 15x75x 15.7x74; Edward R. Sandford, referee, to Charles J. Osborne..... 6,000
GRAMERCY PARK, carriageway, o s 39.5 ft s of 21st St, 39.5x80; Mary T. Lynch and another to Mary F. King.. 1
35TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 10th Av, 150x irregular; also 300 St, s s, 400 ft w of 10th Av, 50x98.9; George B. McClellan, referee, to the Union Savings Institution.100,000
23D ST, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 100x 98.9; Edwin B. Stanton to Jacob Heldenheim..... 1
64TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.5; James L. Montgomery to Julian H. Kean..... 10
64TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of 8th Av, 75x 100.5; Charles H. Taylor to Evelyn E. Brouwer..... 10
76TH ST, 251 West; Henry M. Whitehead, referee, to George A. Stimpson..... 28,000
SAME PROPERTY; George A. Stimpson and wife to George V. N. Baldwin..... 1
COLUMBUS AV, w s, 76.8 ft n of 80th St, 25x100; Alexander D. Duff and wife to Henry T. Gray..... 1
90TH ST, 28 West; E. E. Anderson and wife to John S. Cameron..... 22,000
77TH ST, s s, 30.3 ft e of Riverside Drive, runs w 30.3 ft to drive x40.1x59.2; Clarence F. True and wife to Elizabeth L. Goodnow..... 1

Recorded Leases.

BACHRACH, Joseph, to A. L. and J. J. Reynolds Company; 345 Greenwich St, 10 years.....$4,000, $5,000
JONES & BROSNAN to Adam C. Smart and Henry Seib; s s of 140th St, 68.8 ft e of 3d Av, 34x100, 6 2-12 years.....240, 360
JORDAN, Alexander A., to Henry Damran; s e corner of West End Av and 68th St, 10 years..... 900
McCLENAHAN, James, to Sigmund Gutfriend; 619 9th Av, 5 years..... 2,400
NORZ, Mary K., to Christian Gartelmann; 1,243 Westchester Av, 5 years..... 960, 1,200
RAMSEY, James S., to Ivers Batchelder and wife; store, 42 West 125th St, 3½ years..... 1,620
SCHATTMANN, Julius, to John Mehrens; 1,619 Avenue A, store and shop, 5 years. 600
NITCHRICK, Thomas, to Leopold Klein and another; 73 Rutgers St, 3 years..... 720
WEIL, Samuel, to George N. Tower; 459 to 463 Washington St, 10 years..... 7,000

Recorded Mortgages.

BROWN, Abraham and Charles, and wives to Charles E. Bigelow; n s of Delancey St, 78.3 ft e of Sheriff St, 5 years.....$18,000
CORN, Henry, and wife to Samuel A. Wood; 598 Broadway, 6 years..... 300,000
COOGAN, Dennis, to Stephen B. Sturges; s w corner of 161st St and Brook Av, demand..... 20,000
COSTELLO, Mary A., to August Krefft; n s of 136th St, 496.1 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 1 year..... 1,500
DOWNS, Sarah A. B., and husband to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; 180 Park Row, 2 years..... 15,500
DOLL, Louise, to Rachel Purdy; s s of 149th St, 175 ft w of Brook Av, &c., 5 years..... 5,000
DELNOCH, Vincent R., and wife to Anna R. Delnoce; s corner of Vanderbilt, or Railroad Av, East, and 159th St, 2 years. 2,000
DECKER, George, and wife to Sarah J. Gedney; n s of 5th St, 130 ft w of Avenue C, 3 years..... 500
FIRST, Samuel, and wife to Peter Lorez; 329 East 80th St, 3 years..... 1,000
FLAKE, Albert, and Robert E. Dowling to Louis Strasburger; 15 Maiden Lane, 1 year..... 65,000
FREMONT, Caroline T., and Margaret Townsend to John J. Carroll; n s of 34th St, 200 ft e of 9th Av, 4½ years..... 8,000
FAILING, Willis H., to Alexander Forsyth; s s of 38th St, 380 ft e of Keppler Av, 2 years..... 500
FRIERI, Maria, to Filomena Cipolla; n s of Jerome St, Lot 44, map of New Village of Jerome, 1 2-3 years..... 600
FLANAGAN, Richard, and Thomas Flanagan and wife to Esther H. Tremain; s s of Glebe Av, 25 ft e of Parker Av, 1 year..... 1,200
GALLI, Victor, and wife to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; e s of Sullivan St, 175 ft n of Houston St, 5 years..... 13,000
HANFELD, Zerobia, to William Wilkening; 557 Grand St and 401 Madison St, 5 years..... 10,000
HOMMEL, Albert, and wife to Henry Frohwitter, as executor, &c; 782 East 9th St, 3 years..... 500
HOVEY, Lucy A., and husband to the New York Life Insurance Company; w s of Greene St, 155.7 ft n of Houston St, 5 years..... 40,000
IRVING, John Jr., and wife to Wilhelmina Dressler; n e corner of King's Bridge Road or Broadway and 214th St, 3 years..... 8,000
JOHNSON, Augusta M. S., to Jane B. Duval; s w s of 10th St, 100 and 180 ft n w of 3d Av, 2 Lots, leasehold.... 8,000
KLINKERT, Adelheit C., and executrices, &c., of T. H. Klinker, to Eliza Dean; 995 2d Av, 1 year..... 3,000
KING, Mary F., to Mary T. Lynch and another; e s of carriageway from 20th to 21st St, 39.5 ft s of 21st St, and other property, 2 years..... 16,000
KORANSKY, Minnie, to Karl M. Wallach; 83 Clinton St, 1 month..... 1,500
LITTLE, Kate, and husband to John Dunn, trustee; s s of 91st St, 362 ft w of Central Park West, 1½ years..... 1,300
MORIARTY, Mary A., and Thaddeus, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; n w corner of Amsterdam Av and 173d St, 1 year..... 20,000
SAME to Joseph H. Mahan and Michael McCormick; same property, 1 year..... 5,000
NAUSS, William G., to the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks; w s of 3d Av, 22 ft n of 89th St, 5 years..... 18,000
NUNAN, Hannah, to Sadie B. Clocke; w s of Arthur Av, 348 ft s of Pelham Av, 3 years..... 600
OLPP, Charles F., and Henry Schaefer to William A. Roos; n s of Van Corlear Place, Lots 77 and 78, map of North Marble Hill, 1 year..... 800
STIMPSON, George A., to Amelia Stuyvesant; s s of 76th St, 109 ft e of West End Av, 3 years..... 26,000
STEIBERT, Rosa, to Isaac Danenberg; n s of 113th St, 180 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years. 8,000
SAME to Gottfried Kappus and wife; 165 East 113th St, 2 years..... 1,000
SCHNUGG, Francis J., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; s w corner of 7th Av and 111th St, 1 year..... 16,500
SAME to Lambert Suydam; s w corner of 7th Av and 110th St, 1 year..... 25,000
SCHMUCK, Otto, and wife to George A. Miller, trustee for James H. Woods; lot begins 281.4 ft e of Washington Av and 100 ft s w of 163d St, 5 years..... 15,300
SCHULTHEIS, Aldine and Hilary, and Margaret D. Fitzpatrick; n s of Vesey St, Lot 49, map of the Church farm, leasehold, 1 year..... 2,500
STEFFES, Emil, to Emma Steffens; 335 East 21st St, leasehold, 3 years..... 2,000
TAYLOR, Lavinia A., to Isaac O. and Charles F. Purdy; s s of 114th St, 17.5 ft e of Park Av, 3 years..... 5,000
UFFELMANN, Christian D., to John A. Willenbrock; n s of Home St, 97.10 ft w of Hoe St, 5 years..... 1,500
WAGNER, Adolph and Franz, executors, &c., of Mary Wagner, to Conrad Weyer; s s of 93d St, 190 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years. 3,000
WITTIGEN, Fannie, to Louis V. Boneen; e s of Bathgate Av, 240.9 ft s of 179th St, 1 year..... 1,000
WILLIAMS, Matilda, to Harry Overington; n s of 158th St, Lot 94, map of Melrose, demand..... 2,500
SAME to Johanna M. Miller; n s of 158th St, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years..... 12,000
SAME to Mary Reed; n s of 158th St, 125 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years..... 12,000
WHITE, Charles F., to William Gothout; 42 and 44 Rose St, 5 years..... 14,000
ZUCKER, Jennie N. and Alfred J. R. E., to John B. Green; s s of 72d St, 80 ft w of Lexington Av, 1 year..... 10,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BEADLESTON, Alfred N., trustee, to Alfred N. Beadlestch and another, trustees. $1
CASEY, Bridget, to Thomas Casey..... 3,000
GREEN, John B., to Sarah Ciniotti..... 10,000
KAUFMAN, Abram, to Theresa Hirsh.... 8,000
MAHAN, Joseph H., and Michael McCormick to Maria Hildenbrand..... 1
QUIGLEY, David, to Joseph E. Mount.... 1
SLATER, Thomas E., to Emma K. Lyon 2,000
STEERS, Edward P., to William Metzrath 1,026
THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to New York Orthopaedic Dispensary and Hospital..... 13,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Jane M. Brownlee..... 1,000

Lis Pendens.

76TH ST, 169 West; Jonas B. Kissam against Henry F. Cook and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)
CHERRY ST, n s, 95.5 ft e of Scammel St, 108.5 x97.7x107.0x99; s e corner of Scammel and Monroe Sts, 107x95x108x81.6x13.6; also gore lot 5.—x81.6x83 adjoining; Southern National Bank, New York, against Thomas P. Wallace, (notice of attachment.)
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n e corner of Lyon St, 25x103.6x36.7x100; Mary Foley against Ellen Lane and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)
124TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 125x 72x—x124.6; Joseph Gallick against Carl D. Jackson and others, (to foreclose a mechanic's lien.)
124TH ST, same property; Harlem River Lumber and Wood Working Company against John B. Cole and others, (to foreclose mechanic's lien.)
34TH ST, 122 and 124 East; Thomas H. Davis against Henry E. Jones, (warrant of attachment.)
ST. NICHOLAS AV, 716, e s, 208.10 ft n of 145th St, 21x100; Henry S. Greenburgh against William V. O'Callaghan and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)
RIVINGTON ST, 134; Sarah Federgreen against Rachel Singer, (to foreclose mortgage.)
59TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100; the American Savings Bank against John Broderick and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)
KOSSUTH AV, n e s, 75 ft s e of Matilda Av, 25x100; Maria S. Hageman against George W. Bard, (amended action to foreclose mortgage.)
NATHALIE AV, e s, Lots 7, 8, and 9, map of 16 villa sites, and 80 Lots, portion of Anthony estate, 24th Ward, 75x125x80.2x125; also Scott Av, s s, 50 ft e of Perry Av, 75x100, and w s Decatur Av, 150 ft s of Scott Av, 25x110; the Dry Goods Commission Company against George Heather and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

JACKSON AV, e s, 83.4 ft n of 165th St, 57.0x80; Charles J. Todd against George Tremberger, owner and contractor..... 700
BRISTOW ST, w s, 81 ft n of Freeman St, 20x100; same against Benton E. Wells, owner; William F. Holding, contractor..... 212
45TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 22x 94.2; Frederick Hildebrandt against Rosie Bienenfeld, owner and contractor. 283
140TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Brook Av, 50x 99.11; Charles Doll, Jr., against Edward Cooke, owner, and John and Edward Cooke, contractors..... 800
MONTICELLO AV, w s, 125 ft s of Randall Av, 125x200 to Hill Av x125; Thulin Brothers against Mrs. Marianne A. Moeller, owner; S. R. Sorensen, contractor..... 132
HILL AV, e s, 125 ft s of Randall Av, 125x100; Soran R. Sorenson against Marianne A. Moeller, owner and contractor..... 1,215
MONTICELLO AV, Lots 5 to 8, map of Edenwald; Andrew Mansini against Mrs. Louis Moeller, owner; S. R. Sorensen, contractor..... 300

Orders under Chapter 915, Laws 1896.

WHITEHALL ST, 55; William Holland and others, on Robert Troeger, to Maxwell & Dempsey..... 100
LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 102d St, 47x100; Harris Fordinsky on Germania Life Insurance Company to Brooklyn Novelty Works..... 139
ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 25 ft n of 144th St, 75x100; Rufus L. Robinson, Jr., on Frederick A. Snow to Yellow Pine Company..... 200
18TH AV, n s, 183.4 ft w of White Plains Road, 72x..; George Bonavia on M. J. Egan to George H. Sandermann..... 62

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Wednesday, Feb. 24.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Peckham, J.; Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

68—Aultman & Taylor Company vs. Syme. 77—White vs. Toledo and Kansas City Railroad Company. 81—National Park Bank vs. Harman. 90—New York Electric Equipment Company vs. Blair.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Coxe, J.—Opens in Room 47 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

Government Jury Cases.—14256—Brooklyn Sugar Refining Company vs. Magone. 15071—Lamb vs. Erhardt. 9762—Walter vs. Robertson. 12104—Herrmann vs. Hedden. 13824—Pratt & Co. vs. Magone. 17876—Downing vs. Erhardt. 12176—Winter vs. Hedden. 9329—Neuss vs. Robertson. 11712—Ridgeley vs. Hedden. 11709—Herrmann vs. same. 14790—Druckliedb vs. Magone. 14624—Sternbach vs. same. 14146—Denison vs. same. 13498—Azema vs. same. 10007—Dunham vs. Robertson. 10008—Ferris vs. same. 11424—Same vs. Hedden. 13065—Meyer vs. Magone. 13660—Same vs. same. 14512—Syndicate Trading Company vs. same. 16138—Budd vs. Erhardt. 11539—Ferris vs. Magone. 11393—Funke vs. Hedden. 18096—Boker vs. Erhardt. 18261—Vom Cleff vs. same. 11897—Funke vs. Hedden. 12894—Same vs. Magone. 12004—Same vs. same. 12885—McCoy vs. same. 12437—Funke vs. same. 12128—McCoy vs. same. 12088—Irwin vs. Hedden. 13042—Vom Cleff vs. Magone. 12556—Same vs. same. 12439—McCoy vs. same. 16172—Irwin vs. Erhardt. 16711—McCoy vs. same. 16442—Funke vs. Erhardt. 17313—Wiebusch & Hilger, Limited, vs. same. 16445—Vom Cleff vs. same. 17217—Funke vs. same. 17511—McCoy vs. same. 17924—Irwin vs. same. 17039—McCoy vs. same. 13051—Wiebusch & Hilger, Limited, vs. Magone. 15516—McCoy vs. same. 13279—Same vs. same. 12439—Same vs. same. 12883—Wiebusch vs. same. 12095—Same vs. same. 15080—Neuberger vs. Erhardt. 15134—Borgfeldt vs. Magone. 15698—Hussa vs. Erhardt. 15331—Zimmern vs. Magone. 11803—Same vs. Hedden. 11929—Same vs. Magone. 15785—Same vs. Erhardt. 9348—Locke vs. Robertson. 12748—McCutcheon vs. Magone. 12207—Shugio vs. same. 13721—Raymond vs. same. 16325—Druckliedb vs. Erhardt. 16017—Toplitz & Schwartz vs. same. 4002—Webster vs. Miller. 4006—Falconer vs. same. 4092—Arnold vs. same. 3694—Cowdin vs. same. 3731—Curren vs. same. 3749—Valkenburg vs. same. 3722—Beeckman vs. same. 3801—Hazen vs. same. 3901—Jaffrey vs. same. 3490—Eldridge vs. same. 3606—Dieckerhoff vs. same. 3736—Bartlett vs. same. 3893—Haines vs. same. 3728—Anderson vs. same. 3633—Wood vs. same. 3573—Fleitman vs. same. 3485—Campbell vs. same. 3572—Fiegenheim vs. same. 3381—Shaw vs. same. 3571—Douglass vs. same. 3379—Hardt vs. same. 3378—Valentine vs. same. 3638—Goddard vs. same. 3375—Booth vs. same. 3336—McLeon vs. same. 3318—Reese vs. same. 3483—Fanshaw vs. same. 3377—Hilton vs. same. 3684—Schultz vs. same. 3273—Lord vs. same. 3501—Arnold vs. same. 3503—Schweltering vs. same. 3500—Graef vs. same. 3380—Arnold vs. same. 3533—Lord vs. same. 2181—Drew vs. same. 3940—Same vs. same. 2527—Same vs. same. 2727—Myerson vs. same. 3484—Moore vs. same. 3376—Stewart vs. same. 7476—Robert vs. Merritt. 8275—Fleitman vs. Robertson. 7886—Downing vs. same. 7885—Same vs. same. 7883—Same vs. same. 7884—Same vs. same. 8303—Iselin vs. same. 8304—Edelhoff vs. same. 8371—Mills vs. same. 8421—Schweltering vs. same. 8850—Afmcrdt vs. same. 8407—Iselin vs. same. 8549—Mills vs. same. 8935—Scribner vs. same. 8952—Iselin vs. same. 8828—Downing vs. same. 8923—Flesh vs. same. 9044—Fleitman vs. same. 8714—Levy vs. same. 8713—Susefeldt vs. same. 8546—Iselin vs. same. 8763—Edelhoff vs. same. 8764—Fleitman vs. same. 9139—Same vs. same. 8762—Mills vs. same. 9321—Fleitman vs. same. 9020—Mills vs. same. 8807—Fleitman vs. same. 9025—Schweltering vs. same. 9326—Edelhoff vs. same. 9327—Schorestene vs. same. 8784—Vom Bauer vs. same. 8778—Einstein vs. same. 8739—Levy vs. same. 9190—Mills vs. same. 9026—Einstein vs. same.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts.—Daly, P. J.; McAdam and Bischoff, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Appeals from Judgments of City Court.—1—Gillin vs. Canary. 7—Newcombe vs. Eagle Co.

Appeals from District Courts.—7—Blair vs. Aronowitz. 8—Albert vs. Kessler. 14—O'Neil vs. Brody. 15—Lodoroso vs. Walton. 16—Sharon Dairy vs. Hirsch. 17—Holt Brothers vs. Wolfe. 20—Morton vs. Browne. 21—Engel vs. Eastern Brewing Company. 22—Same vs. same. 26—Livermore vs. Rose. 28—Drennan vs. Boice. 29—Nelson vs. Andrews. 31—Andariese vs. Globe Printing and Stationery Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—People vs. Commercial Life Insurance Company. 2—Matter of Murrill. 3—Von Kerventer vs. Bauer. 4—Graff vs. Fitch. 5—

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

—A. LINCOLN ROTH.—Schedules of A. Lincoln Roth, jobber in hosiery and underwear at 49 Lispenard Street, show liabilities, $8,178; nominal assets, $5,471; actual assets, $4,781.

—POWELL & PLACE.—Schedules of Powell & Place, wholesale dealers in poultry and game at 85 Barclay Street, show liabilities, $2,092; nominal assets, $1,445; actual assets, $660.

—MICHAEL EDESHEIMER.—Samuel V. Heimberger has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Michael Edesheimer on the application of Samuel V. Heimberger.

—WILLIAM S. ALLEY.—William S. Alley confessed judgment yesterday for $16,998 in favor of Louisa J. Alley, for balance due on a loan of $20,000, made to him on March 19, 1888, with interest.

—THE RIPSOM & NEWLAND FUR COMPANY.—Schedules of the Ripsom & Newland Fur Company of 131 Bleecker Street show liabilities, $11,955; nominal assets, $16,033; actual assets, $9,778.

—THE GEORGE PLACE MACHINE COMPANY.—Judge Beekman of the Supreme Court has appointed Arthur Ingraham permanent receiver of the George Place Machine Company of 120 Broadway. Mr. Ingraham was appointed temporary receiver in September last.

—BENJAMIN S. HOHEB.—Schedules of Benjamin S. Hoheb, exporter and commission merchant, of 395 Produce Exchange Building, show liabilities of $82,197, of which $18,441 are secured; nominal assets, $63,545; actual assets, $3,759. The difference between the nominal and actual value of the assets is mainly due to accounts in Haiti, Puerto Rico, San Domingo, and Jamaica, which are considered uncollectible.

—JAMES WALLACE & SON.—The Sheriff has received an attachment for $30,609 against Thomas P. Wallace, who did business as James Wallace & Son, ale brewers at 394 to 400 Cherry Street, in favor of the Southern National Bank. The claim is for the amount due on thirty-two notes of various customers in this city, Brooklyn, and Bridgeport, Conn., of James Wallace & Son, which notes were indorsed by the firm. Charles M. Warner of Syracuse, N. Y., was appointed receiver for the business in April last in a suit brought by George W. Wallace, as executor, against Thomas P. Wallace. After the appointment of the receiver, Thomas P. Wallace went to Europe, it is said, and remained abroad until December last. On Feb. 1 Judge Andrews granted a motion permitting the bank to sue Mr. Wallace, whereupon the latter, it is alleged, kept out of the way, and the bank has been unable to find him to serve the summons upon him. The only trace of him which the bank's agents could find was that he was at Atlantic City, N. J., from Jan. 25 to Feb. 16. A lis pendens was filed yesterday by the bank against his interest in the brewery real estate on Cherry and Scammel Streets.

Out of Town.

—HENRY D. LAFAVOUR.—At Marblehead, Mass., Henry D. Lafavour, shoe manufacturer, has made an assignment. No schedules are filed.

—J. L. CASPER.—J. L. Casper, merchant and tobacco manufacturer at Winston, N. C., has assigned, naming J. Jacobs and W. E. Franklin as trustees. His assets are placed at $75,000 and liabilities at $40,000. His preferences aggregate $32,000.

—LAW & RIPPLE.—Norman R. Grey has been named as receiver for Law & Ripple, a firm operating the Sedgwick Carpet Mills, in Burlington County, N. J. Differences between the partners, and not financial difficulties, are said to be the cause of the receivership.

—BLOOMSBURG CARPET WORKS, MAGEE CARPET WORKS, AND LEADER STORE CO.—The Bloomsburg Carpet Works, Magee Carpet Works, and the Leader Store Company, at Bloomsburg, Penn., all owned by the same persons, failed Monday, with liabilities of $100,000. The assets are not known.

—PITTSBURG GRANITE WOOL COMPANY.—A bill in equity, alleging mismanagement and fraud, has been filed against the Pittsburg Granite Wool Company of Pittsburg, Penn., and its officers by L. L. Passano, a resident of St. Louis, Mo., and one of the Directors of the company. The appointment of a receiver for the concern is asked, and next Saturday is fixed for a hearing. The defendant company is chartered under the laws of West Virginia, with a nominal principal office at Wheeling, but its principal place of business is in Pittsburg and its plant is at Zelinople. Its capital stock is $50,000.

Judgments.

The first name is the name of the debtor.

ATCHISON, Thomas A.—R. Hallock and another	71
AMERICAN MEERSCHUM PIPE COMPANY—Henry Elias Brewing Company	103
ANABLE, Eliphalet N.—W. A. Hunter and another	218
ALLEY, William S.—Louise J. Alley	16,998
BAGOT, William J., and Peter—C. Von Hartz	461
BAJATA, Peter—The National Broadway Bank, New York City, (two judgments)	3,688
BROWN, Visscher—E. F. Kershaw	1,103
BERLINER, Henry—Acker, Merrall, & Condit	641
BURNS, John, as administrator, &c.—Second Avenue Railroad Company	76
BACHELOR, Henry—The Third Avenue Railroad Company, costs	74
BOEHLING, Cord H.—The United Confectioners' Association	85
BIPPUS, George J., as trustee, &c.—L. H. Conant	4,304
BOUILLON, Michael M., and Patrick M. Hannigan—J. H. Heller, Jr., and another, executors, &c.	630
BARRETT, Frances—R. M. McMaster	1,249
BECKER, Charles M.—E. F. Browning	104
BENJAMIN, Ida—G. T. Stebbins, as trustee	292
CALLAHAN, Michael J.—M. Rosenberg	160
CLOTT, Morris—S. Cohen	50
CHACE, Ira C.—W. H. Thomas	193
COOGAN, Matthew—H. W. Bell	168
SAME—J. E. Kehoe and another, executors, &c.	162
DORMAN, Samuel—A. Alexander and others	511
DUPUIS, Denis—M. Dugravot and another	222
DORA, Louis—W. Bruno	50
DELANEY, Joseph—The Pennsylvania Mutual Life Insurance Company	84
DOYLE, Sarah A.—S. M. Milliken	98
ENGISCH, Christian—J. W. Haaren and another	328
FIFE, John H.—Schwarzschild & Sulzberger	2,028
FOSTER, Thomas E.—William K. Billings (two judgments)	722
FARQUHAR, Percival—E. H. Myers and another	2,357
HOPELE, Ferdinand W.—The Hilson Company	85
HOLMES, Charles S.—William Bernard and another	111
HANCOCK, George T.—C. P. Vosburgh	192
HAAS, Frank X.—H. Brown and others	89
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HOFFMAN, Julius C.—J. Riexinger and another	807
JACOBOWITZ, Lena—The Mayor, &c.	55
SAME—Same	33
KLEIN, Isaac—Joseph and Moses Stern	178
KARMEL, Lesser—A. S. Stonehill	328
KETCHAM, James W.—L. Baer	188
KALDENBERG, Frederick J. and Guido ; also Henry C. Euler and Eberhard Faber—The President, &c., of the Manhattan Company	12,765
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LOCKWOOD, Emma M.—The Manhattan Storage and Warehouse Company	230
MARIE, Leon, and Richard G. Platt—W. Montgomery and another	501
MAHNKEN, William A.—H. W. Suffern	72
MILLER, Frederick—V. Fink, Jr.	92
MAHON, John—C. Renfer	75
McMAHON, John—H. H. Heert and others	198
McKEAN, Mathew J.—P. Blocker	41
McNULTY, Mary—Clementine Lawrence, (costs)	80
McCUE, John—Charles E. Bailey	36
MUELLER, Kate A., and Ida M. Hunter, executrices, &c.—Lewis M. Smith	23,430
McROBERT, Theodoric B., and Clarence D. Ryder—Thomas & Wylie Lithographing Company	316
NEPTEL, Knight—G. M. Wright, assignee, &c.	170
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RUBENSTEIN, Samuel—A. Klinkowstein	669
ROACH, Stephen W.—Sheppard Knapp	541
RYAN, James T. P.—The Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company	98
RUEHLE, Otto—L. W. McGrath, (costs)	100
RANDALL, William H.—C. C. Bartley	197
REVES, Ignacio T.—William A. Lambert	102
SIMMONS, Jacob, and Benjamin Goldsmith—H. Eisenbach and another	525
SOLOMON, Charles—A. Dinerstein	226
SIMMONS, Jacob and Fannie—Union Square Bank	5,071
SMITH, Jarvis B., Clarence W. Gaylor, and George Finck—Mount Morris Bank	4,939
SUTTON, Edwin J.—C. W. Berry, (costs)	78
TOWLE, Julia, as assignee of Felix B. Towle—E. H. Sentenne and another, (costs)	39
THIES, August—H. Bartelstone	137
TRACY, John—J. Whelan	59
THE WOOD AND PARKER LITHOgraphing Company—E. J. Merriam	2,035
VOSE, Alida C.—Frankie A. J. Vose	1,474
WEINBERGER, Ed—The German Exchange Bank	749
WAGNER, Annie—S. T. Valentine and another	208
ZITO, Nicolo—The National Broadway Bank of the City of New York	1,736
SAME—Same	1,209

The following judgments have been entered against the city:

N. Toerge, $102; H. Ehlers, $184; L. Lauscher, $95; S. Baron, $170; F. Jakobi, $107; C. Schwarzkopf, $97.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CLOSING SERVICES.
D. L. MOODY.
CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL,
Sunday, Feb'y 28, 3 and 8 P. M.
Send to W. E. Lougee,
40 E. 23d St., for free tickets.

HOTELS.

CLARENDON HOTEL,
18TH ST. AND 4TH AVE., N. Y.
SELECT FAMILY HOTEL. SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS AT LOW RATES.

BOARDERS WANTED.

47TH ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Choice rooms, en suite or single; superior table; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

34TH ST., 119 WEST.—Attractive rooms, $4 to $6; excellent board near by.

45TH ST., 34 WEST.—Strictly private family; gentlemen only.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—A lady breaking up housekeeping wishes to recommend her chambermaid and waitress. Present employer's, 19 West 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and assist grown children; four years' city references; wages, $18, $20. Enright's bell, 306 East 91st St.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By French girl, 24 years old, as chambermaid; good sewer, or parlormaid in private family; good reference. C. K., 115 West 28th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By thoroughly reliable chambermaid; eight years' reference. Call, after 10 A. M., present employer, 48 East 34th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid, with best city reference; call two days. 724 Fifth Av.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a young woman; first-class private family; soups, entrées, meats, game; pastry, creams, jellies; good baker; city or country; best city references. 125 West 24th St., third bell.

COOK.—By respectable Protestant woman as cook in private family; personal reference. Call, two days, 138 East 50th St., basement bell.

COOK.—By first-class French woman cook; private family, where kitchenmaid is kept; very good references; city or country. Annette, 115 West 28th St.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two Canadian girls, to go together; one as good cook; the other as chambermaid and waitress; best city references. 144 East 43d St.

COOK.—By Protestant young woman as cook; understands all branches of French and English cooking; four years' best city reference; city or country. 338 East 36th St., store.

COOK.—By reliable German; competent cook, baker; references; mail not answered without fare paid. 160 East 91st St., Kapprell's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands all kinds of soups and deserts; no objection to the country; best of references. 154 West 31st St.

COOK.—By a competent cook; in a private family; excellent baker; city or country; personal city references. Burgess, 184 East 76th St.

COOK.—By middle-aged woman as cook; will do plain washing; no objection to country; references. 252 West 19th St.

COOK.—By a competent Swedish cook; understands her business thoroughly; city or country; best city reference. 243 East 32d St.

COOK.—French; private family; city or country; best reference; moderate wages. E. B., 308 West 31st St.

COOK.—By a very good German cook; good baker; also chambermaid; no cards. 198 East 76th St.

COOK.—By French girl as good cook in private family; city references. R. T., 115 West 28th St.

COOK.—By respectable woman; good cook; will do coarse washing. 322 East 37th St., ring once.

COOK.—By Swedish woman as a first-class cook in private family; best references. 247 East 33d St.

COOK.—By a competent cook; personal city reference. 921 8th Av.

COOK.—By a young woman; excellent cook; best personal references. 1,013 3d Av., second flat.

COOK.—By first-class cook; by week or month; has best city reference. 439 4th Av., in store.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By young North German girl, speaks good English, as nursery governess to one or two children; Protestant preferred. K. B., 56 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By young lady as housekeeper, or charge of bachelor apartment. Miss Colwell, 111 West 33d St.

Housewerkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By mother and daughter to do the work of private family; willing and obliging; first-class reference. Hogan, 118 East 63d St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—North German; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and seamstress; take whole charge of wardrobe; best city references. V. C., Box 283 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—French; thoroughly competent; hairdresser, dressmaker, and first-class packer; no objection to traveling; best city reference. Eugene, 115 West 28th St.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Accustomed to traveling; good hairdresser; best city reference. Care of Mrs. Horagan, 271 West 38th St.

MAID.—By well educated North German to lady intending to travel; good packer and dressmaker; best city reference. M., 141 East 56th St.

MAID.—By a competent maid, Swede; good hairdresser and packer; can give massage; city references. F., 236 3d Av.

MAID.—By a French girl as maid; good seamstress, traveler, and packer; best reference. 189 West 46th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as first-class laundress and chambermaid; best city reference. M. L., 208 East 48th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By Protestant first-class laundress, who can do all kinds of work; where no other work is required; no objection to country; best reference. 118 East 81st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman; first-class laundress; assist with chamberwork; good city reference. 212 East 28th St., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress, in good family; best city reference. J. B., Box 276 Times Up Town, 1,227 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman as first-class laundress; best city reference. 614 3d Av.; ring once.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; private family; assist with chamberwork; best city reference; no cards. 172 East 63d St.

Nurses.

NURSE and COMPANION.—As nurse and companion to invalid lady, with hospital experience; good sewer and hairdresser; excellent reference. Address four days, K. O. N., care Mrs. Edwards, 1,323 Avenue A, between 71st and 70th St.

NURSE.—By refined, thoroughly competent North German; to young or growing children; speaks good French; good sewer; best city references. M. N., 241 East 34th St.

NURSE.—By reliable, trustworthy person as nurse to children; assist with chamberwork; personal reference; city or country; take entire charge. 253 East 62d St., ring once.

NURSE.—By a competent girl to mind one or two children; references. Farrell, 708 9th Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a North of Ireland Protestant as first-class waitress or parlormaid; five years' reference from last place. 872 6th Av.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress in a private family; best city reference. A., Box 319 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class Protestant waitress; good references. Call or address, from 2 to 5 P. M., 349 West 44th St., Hood's bell.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By highly recommended butler; thoroughly familiar with all duties of his position; sober, reliable, intelligent man; tall and of neat appearance; several years' excellent references from one place, and other first-class recommendations. Trustworthy, Box 314 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—First-class, honest, sober, neat, obliging, and reliable; can attend furnace if required; moderate wages; city or country; best references. M. R., Box 251 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a first-class Swiss man in private family; thoroughly understands his duties in every respect; willing and obliging; five years' personal references from last place. Charles, 162 West 32d St.

BUTLER.—By a respectable young Englishman in a private family, two years in last place; employer can be seen. Williams, 180 East 78th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—French; in private family; recommended; sober, honest, obliging; best city reference. L. G., Box 314 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a butler where a second man or parlormaid is kept; English; age, 35; good city reference. White, 639 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By a first-class French butler; thoroughly competent man; honest, obliging; first-class reference. 230 East 40th St.

BUTLER.—By young Englishman; excellent character. W. Wright, 260 West 45th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman would like to secure a place for his coachman; can give most satisfactory references as to his ability and trustworthiness. R. H. Kimber, Room 9, 4 Warren St.

COACHMAN.—By Englishman, married; no family; experienced driver; city or country; reliable and competent; wife good seamstress; personal references. Alderson, 121 East 77th St.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, USEFUL MAN.—Thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages, lawns, heaters, milk; good references; single; Scotch. Crombie, 656 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly experienced; careful driver; will be found trustworthy, respectful, willing, obliging; city or country; A1 references. Coachman, 135 West 51st St.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; best reference; city or country. I. W., 2 East 70th St.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By Frenchman, in private family; ten years' references from last employer. L. B., care Colman, 1,240 Park Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By steady, progressive married man; would and knows how to work; care or improve gentleman's place in best manner; genuine knowledge of all crops, fruits, flowers, vegetables, animals, fowls, and working requirements. Address, with outline, W. Hatton, Patchogue, L. I.

GARDENER, FARMER.—Married, thoroughly competent to take charge of gentleman's place, farm, garden, lawns, greenhouse, graperies; best reference, nine, six, two, four years. E. H. R., 37 East 19th St.

GARDENER.—First-class in all branches; thoroughly understands the management of gentleman's place; married; one girl; personal references. Gardener, 204 West 39th St.

GARDENER.—Married; thoroughly experienced in the care of greenhouses and private place; best references. G., Box 63, Irvington-on-Hudson.

GARDENER.—By a German; single; capable of taking care of gentleman's place; reference. G. L., Box 181 Times Office.

Second Men.

SECOND or USEFUL MAN.—By a young man; in doors; private family; willing, obliging; five years' personal city references. Henry 397 5th Av.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By a young French Swiss; 23 years old; just arrived; in private family; willing and obliging; highest European references. A. Mounard, 244 54th St., Brooklyn.

Miscellaneous.

CARETAKER.—Useful man about place; good driver; seven years' reference from last employer, will certify. Bourne, 73 West 82d St.

HALL BOY, &c.—Boy, 18, as hall or elevator boy; best references. J. Johnson, 247 East 33d St.

PAINTER, PAPERHANGER, DECORATOR, Varnisher and Polisher.—Work reasonable; city hotel references. Newman, 434 East 19th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—An experienced gentleman to solicit for advertisements on a leading publication. Address L. W., Box 101 Times Office.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Feb. 27, 1897, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Post Office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Paul*, via Southampton; at 9 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Southwark, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Southwark"); at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Adriatic*, via Queenstown; at 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia.

SATURDAY.—At 5:30 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Champagne*, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Champagne"); at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam"); at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Ems, (letters must be directed "per Ems"); at 10 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Lucania*, via Queenstown; at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Norge, (letters must be directed "per Norge.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. American, Cunard, and French line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

WEDNESDAY.—At 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, via St. Thomas, Venezuela, and Curacao, also Savanilla and Carthagena, via Curacao, per steamship Philadelphia, (letters for Barbados must be directed "per Philadelphia"); at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship City of Washington, via Havana.

THURSDAY.—At 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Niagara; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., per steamship Antilla, (letters must be directed "per Antilla"); at 1 PM for Inagua, Port de Paix, Gonaives, Petit Goave, and Jacquezbaye, per steamship Schleswig; at 3 PM for Barbados direct, also North Brazil, via Para and Manaos, per steamship Sobralense.

FRIDAY.—At 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.

SATURDAY.—At 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Madiana; at 10 AM, (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortuna Island, Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Altai, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Altai"); at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM,) for Haiti, per steamship Andes, (letters for Belize, Guatemala, and Puerto Cortez must be directed "per Andes"); at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Vigilancia, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Vigilancia"); at 11 AM for Jamaica, per steamship Silvia, (letters for Belize, Guatemala, and Puerto Cortez must be directed "per Silvia"); at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for St. Thomas and St. Croix, via St. Thomas, also Maracaibo, per steamship Orinoco; at 11 AM for Brazil, per steamship Catanla, via Pernambuco and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Catania"); at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

SUNDAY.—At 5 AM for Santiago de Cuba, per steamship C. Condal, (letters for Venezuela and Colombia must be directed "per C. Condal"); at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM., for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 2:30 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 26 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 27 at 7:30 AM., 11 AM., and 6:30 PM., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Feb. 27 and up to March 1 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Braemer, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to March 13 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 17 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New York, N. Y., Feb. 19, 1897.

GROCERIES.

NO BREAKFAST TABLE COMPLETE without my 43 Blend of Coffee. No Teas please the ladies as well as my 41 Blends. Always uniform in quality and flavor. Send for price list of choice Family Groceries.

L. J. CALLANAN,
Successor to CALLANAN & KEMP,
41 and 43 Vesey St.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

TEACHERS.

CONVERSATIONAL FRENCH LESSONS, BY Parisian young lady; diplomée; progressive method; terms moderate. VIDERE, 138 West 40th.

DRY GOODS.

PEANUT BRITTLE, 5C. POUND; LIBERT'S Violets, 29c.; Ladies' Ribbed Underwear, 5c.; Handkerchiefs, 3½. Jammes, 909 Broadway.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Hotel Pocket Guide
GRATIS.

For Information, Circulars, etc., of any Hotel Below, Call at or Address (Send Stamp) the

Hotel Tariff Bureau,
63 Fifth Avenue . . . New York.
96 Regent Street . . . London.
248 Rue de Rivoli . . . Paris.

(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4
Ashville N. C., Battery Park Hotel, a. p. $4 up
Atlantic City, NJ (J. H. Borton) The Dennis, ap $3up
$18 up per week. Largest House. Directly on ocean
Baltimore, Md....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
Bournemouth, Eng. (seashore, Royal Bath Hotel.
Brooklyn, N. Y....Mansion House, a. p., $3
do .....Pierrepont House, e. p., $1 up
Charleston, S.C..Charleston Hotel, a.p. $3.50 up
Cincinnati, O..Grand Hotel, e.p. $1.50, a.p. $3
Denver, Col. New St. James Hotel, a.p., $2.50 up
do The Windsor Hotel, a. p., $2 to $3.50
FLORIDA. Hotel System. C. R. KNOTT, General Superintendent.
St. Augustine, Alcazar, ap.
do The Ponce de Leon, ap.
do Hotel Cordova, ep.
Ormond, The Ormond, ap.
PalmBeach, PalmBeachInn, ap.
do Royal Poinciana, ap.
Miami, The Royal Palm, ap.
Palatka, Fla....Putnam House, a. p., $3.50 up
FLORIDA. Hotel System of Hotels.
Tampa, Tampa Bay Hotel, ap. Open Dec 3
Winter Park, Seminole, ap. " Jan. 15
Port Tampa, The Inn, ap. " all year
Belleair, ...Belleview, ap. " Jan. 15
Kissimmee, Kissimmee, ap. " Jan. 15
Ocala.....Ocala House, ap. " Dec. 1
Punta Gorda, Punta Gorda, ap. " Jan. 10
FLA. Jacksonville, The St. James, ap., $4 up
Rockledge. The Plaza Hotel, ap. $3 up
Suwanee Springs Htl. & famous water
Indianapolis, Ind.....The Denison, a. p., $3
Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep. $1 up, ap. $3 up
Lakewood, N. J....Hotel Lakewood, a. p. $4 up
London, Eng. De Vere Hotel } De Vere Gardens
do ....Broadwalk do } Kensington Pal. W
do Prince of Wales do } Specially recom'd
Louisville, Ky. Galt. House, ap. $3-$5, rooms $1 up
Mobile, Ala., Battle House, e.p., $1 up, a.p., $3 up
New Orleans, La. New St. Charles Hotel, ap. $4up
do The Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up.
New York.....The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do .....The Majestic, e. p., $2
do .....Hotel Netherland, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do (W. W. Leland)...Windsor, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
do .....The Gerard, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $3 to $4
do (Davis & Foster)...Hotel St. Andrew, e.p., $1.50
do (N.B.Barry). New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do ....Hotel Westminster, e. p. $2, a. p. $3.50
do (B'way & 11th St.). The St. Denis, e. p., $1.50
do (Wm. G. Leland)..Grand Hotel, e. p., $1 up
do ....Hotel Endicott, e. p. $2, a. p. $3.50
do (W. Johnson Quinn). Hotel Empire, e.p. $1, a.p. $3
do (E. 11th St.) Albert-St. Stephens, e. p., $1 up.
do (59th & B'way)..Hotel Pomeroy, e. p., $1 up
do (M. J. Shea)...Grosvenor, (10th & 5th Av.), a. p.
do (5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Kensington, e.p. $1.50
do (Wm. Noble)..Hotel Grenoble, e. p., $1.50 up
do (Family Hotel)...Stuart House, e. p., $1.50
Old Point Comfort, Va. The Chamberlin, a.p., $4
do .....Hygeia Hotel, a. p., $3 up
Philadelphia, Pa. The New Hotel Walton, ep. $2
do .....The Aldine Hotel, a. p., $3.50
do (Rest'nt. A-la-Carte) New Lafayette, ep., $1 up
do (Chas. E. Leland). Hotel Hanover, ap., $2.50 up
Philadelphia. Colonnade, e.p. $1.50, a.p. $3.50
The finest cuisine in Philadelphia.
Pittsburg, Pa....Hotel Anderson, a. p., $3 up
Portland, Or. (H.C. Bowers). The P'land, a.p. $3 up
Portsmouth, N. H..The Rockingham, a. p., $4
Quebec, Canada. Chateau Frontenac, a.p., $3.50
Richmond, Va., Jefferson, a.p., $5 up, e.p. $1.50 up
Rochester, N. Y. Whitcomb House, a. p., $2 up
Savannah, Ga.....The De Soto, a. p., $4 up
Schenectady, N. Y., The Edison, ap., $2.50 up
St. Louis, Mo. (Firep'f) Southern Htl, ap. $3 to $5
do Lindell Hotel, e. p. $1 up, a. p. $2.50 up
Syracuse, N. Y. Yates Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
Trenton, N. J. Trenton H'se, e.p. $1 up, a.p. $2.50 up
Troy, N. Y., The Troy House.....ap., $2 up
Washington, D. C....Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do Hotel Normandie, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do .....Ebbitt House, a. p., $4 up
do .....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
do Hotel Wellington, e.p. $1.50, a.p. $3 up
do .....The Riggs House, a. p., $4 up

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Lucania, Feb. 27, 1 PM | Etruria, Mch. 20, 6:30 AM
Umbria, March 6, 7 AM | Campania, Mch. 27, 1 PM
Aurania, March 13, 1 PM | Umbria, Ap'l 3, 6:30 AM
From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Poirot. Sat., Feb. 27, 8:30 A.M.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon. Sat., Mch. 6, 5 A.M.
Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $80 & up, including Railway fare to Paris. Parlor car seat and landing charges; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Adriatic, Feb. 24, Noon | Teutonic, Mar. 24, Noon
Britannic, Mar. 3, Noon | Britannic, Mar. 31, Noon
Majestic, Mar. 10, Noon | Majestic, April 7, Noon
Germanic, Mar. 17, Noon | Germanic, Apr. 14, Noon
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FOR A MUNICIPAL PARTY

Movement for the Separation of State and National Politics from Local Issues.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

Many Men Prominent in Business, Political, Professional, and Club Life Have Become Members of the Committee on Organization.

An independent citizens' movement is now being organized, having in view the separation of city issues from State and National politics and the nomination of an independent ticket at the coming municipal election.

Men who are prominent in National political parties and in various organizations have been invited to serve on the committee, but it is proposed to form a union of citizens as individuals, not an alliance of organizations. The following letter, stating the purposes of the union, has been addressed to members of the Committee of Organization, together with a declaration of principles and objects:

Purposes of the Union.

New York, Feb. 22, 1897.

Sir: By the provisions of the Constitution of this State, municipal elections are hereafter to be held separately from State and National elections. The purpose of this new provision was stated by the Constitutional Convention in its official address to the people in these words: "We seek to separate in the large cities municipal elections from State and National elections, to the end that the business affairs of our great municipal corporations may be managed upon their own merits, uncontrolled by National and State politics; and to the end also that the great issues of National and State politics may be determined upon their merits, free from the disturbing and often demoralizing effect of local contests."

The next election to be held in this city, in November, 1897, will be the first "separate election" under the new Constitution. With the exception of Assemblymen and Judges, only local officers will be chosen. They will be a Mayor, a District Attorney, a Controller, a County Clerk, a Register, Aldermen, and a President of the Board of Aldermen. In the event of consolidation there will be elected a Mayor, members of the Municipal Assembly, and such other officers as the charter of Greater New York shall designate, together with officers of the counties included in the new city. The issues presented will be purely local. The result of the election will determine whether for the ensuing two years, and probably for a much longer period, the City of New York is to be governed solely in the interest of its citizens or in reference to the aims and policy of National and State parties.

In this respect the election of 1897 will be a crisis so important as to demand of every citizen the full performance of his public duty. Experience has demonstrated: First, that good city government cannot be secured through the agency of existing parties organized upon National and State issues; and, second, that it can be secured through the united action of citizens earnestly determined that the city shall be governed solely with reference to the welfare of the city and its citizens. But it is essential that this action shall be concerted, and that it shall be thoroughly organized.

A large number of citizens have resolved to unite in furtherance of the principle of separate elections and independent business administration, and for this purpose to organize a citizens' union. By this term is meant an association of voters devoted to the one end of securing permanently for the city honest government and efficient administration of the city's affairs, unqualifiedly pledged to disregard all considerations of National and State politics and parties in the election of city officers and the government of the city.

The separation of municipal from State and National politics and the honest, efficient, and independent administration of the City Government are the principles of the union. Its objects, as stated in the accompanying declaration, are to carry these principles into effect. Believing that you are in sympathy with these principles and objects, we desire your co-operation in forming a Citizens' Union upon the declaration herewith submitted, and ask that you will become a member of the Committee of Organization. It is requested that you will signify your acceptance by signing and returning the accompanying form at an early date.

Declaration of Principles and Objects of the Citizens' Union.

1. We uphold the principle, now for the first time embodied in the Constitution of the State, that municipal elections shall be held separately from State and National elections, to the end that the business affairs of municipal corporations may be managed upon their own merits uncontrolled by National or State politics; and this union is formed to carry that principle into effect.

2. We demand that the affairs of the City of New York be administered independently of National and State politics, and that local officers be chosen solely with reference to their qualifications. We will nominate no candidate unless his character and record are such as to justify public confidence in his assurance that, if elected, he will not use his office or permit it to be used for the benefit of any political organization, but will administer it in all respects in accordance with the principles of this declaration.

3. We demand that the civil service requirements of the Constitution and laws of this State be impartially enforced by such methods as will insure a practical and reasonable test of fitness, and the selection of subordinate officers upon their merits irrespective of political influence, so as to afford a fair chance to every citizen without regard to race, religious belief, or political affiliations.

4. We demand that the city shall retain the ownership of its franchises and that all grants thereof be for limited periods, in order that increases of value shall accrue to the people; we demand stringent supervision of gas and railroad companies and of all other corporations using city franchises, so as to insure adequate service at reasonable rates.

5. We demand better rapid transit facilities without unreasonable delay.

6. We demand that adequate school accommodations be provided for all children of school age, and that the efficiency of the public schools be steadily increased by the adoption of the best educational methods.

7. We demand that the eight-hour labor law now on the statute books be enforced as to all employes of the city and its contractors; and that all such employes be paid at the prevailing rate of wages in their respective trades, as required by law.

8. We demand that the system of small parks in the more crowded parts of the city be extended; that baths and lavatories adequate to the public needs be established; that the policy of putting the best pavements in the streets of the most densely peopled districts shall be carried on and extended, and that all the laws providing for the improvement and better sanitation of tenement houses be carried into effect at the earliest practicable date.

9. The way in which our streets have been cleaned under the present administration is an illustration of the results to be obtained by applying business methods to municipal affairs; and we demand that in the government of the city there shall be no return to the former system of inefficiency and waste.

Without calling upon any citizen to surrender in any degree his allegiance to his party, we insist upon an entire separation of Municipal Government from National and State politics, and we appeal to all good citizens of whatever party to unite with us in an organized effort to accomplish the objects of this union.

Men Active in the Movement.

Among the men who have been active in this movement, and who have consented to serve on the Committee of Organization, are:

John G. Apgar, Benjamin Altman, Oscar Aronson,	A Robert Abbe, M. D., Elmer A. Allen.
George Blagden, John N. Bogert, Edward M. Burghard, James R. Burnet, Clarence C. Buel, L. B. Bangs, M. D., Edward J. Berwind,	B W. Lanman Bull, Charles T. Barney, J. L. Buttenwieser, Francis S. Bangs, Julius Blumberg, Nicholas M. Butler, Samuel W. Bowne.
James C. Carter, Fred E. Camp, Joseph H. Choate, Henry W. Cannon, George F. Canfield, George M. Cassatt, Joseph L. Cullman, Hubert Cillis,	C Cyrus Clark, W. Bayard Cutting, John M. Cornell, Bowles Colgate, R. Fulton Cutting, John Claflin, Alfred D. Clinch.
Ira Davenport, Richard Deeves, G. Grosvenor Dawe, James H. Dunham, Charles S. Devoy,	D W. H. Draper, M. D., Edward A. Drake, William Dutcher, Horace E. Deming.
Arthur H. Ely, Joel B. Erhardt, John E. Eustis,	E Horace S. Ely, Dorman B. Eaton.
Ewald Fleitman, Austen G. Fox, A. S. Frissel,	F Joseph Fox, C. S. Fairchild, John Frankenheimer.
E. R. L. Gould, De Forest Grant, Richard W. Gilder, G. D. Gaillard,	G Paul Goepel, Julius Goldman, S. Goldenkranz, M. D.
Abram S. Hewitt, F. C. Huntington, Daniel C. Harris, Charles W. Hogan,	H Henry E. Howland, W. B. Hornblower, James J. Higginson.
Myer S. Isaacs.	I
John Johnston,	J E. G. Janeway, M. D.,
John S. Kennedy, William M. Kingsley, Henry R. Kunhardt, Edwin S. Kassing,	K R. Katzenmayer, Emil W. Kohn, Isaac H. Klein.
William Lummis, Joseph Larocque, C. Grant La Farge, John T. Lockman, F. T. Luqueer, Jr.,	L Max J. Lissauer, James Loes, J. Brooks Leavitt, Woodbury Langdon, John T. Lawrence.
Jacob W. Mack, Charles B. Meyer, Fielding L. Marshall, Anthony J. McCarty, John E. Mapes, Harry Meissel, Alfred E. Marling,	M J. Pierpont Morgan, Hiram Merritt, Thomas A. McIntyre, Henry S. Manning, Thomas Murphy, John F. Maher.
J. H. C. Nevius, Axel Nelson,	N Charles G. Nadal.
William J. O'Brien, John O'Connell,	O Adolphe Openhym, Jerome O'Neill,
Edward D. Page, John E. Parsons, John B. Pine, William A. Perrine, G. Haven Putnam, Charles Pommer,	P Mervyn Pratt, Wheeler H. Peckham, Horace J. Park, Franklin Pierce, John J. Pallas.
Charles E. Quincey.	Q
J. Harsen Rhoades, Herman Robinson, James B. Reynolds, Charles H. Russell, M. D. Rothschild, Elihu Root, Henry Rice,	R George L. Rives, D. B. St. John Roosa, M. D., Edwin T. Rice, Jr., W. Harris Roome, James A. Roosevelt.
Charles S. Smith, Wager Swayne, James Speyer, Gustav H. Schwab, Stephen G. Stanton, Jacob H. Schiff, Charles H. Strong, John A. Stewart, Carl Schurz,	S John Stewart, Simon Sterne, Frank K. Sturgis, Julius Sachs, George W. Smith, Lewis H. Spence, Adolph A. Strohn, C. H. Sherrill, Jr.
J. Kennedy Tod, Walter M. Taussig, Howard Townsend, G. W. Teschner, M. D., George C. Tombleson,	T Spencer Trask, Edwin Tatham, John J. Tucker, Frederick D. Tappen, William H. Tolman.
J. H. Van Amringe,	V Arthur Von Briesen.
Everett P. Wheeler, Charles F. Wingate, B. Westenberger,	W Josiah N. Wing, Harry White, Charles H. Warner.

The Acceptance as Signed.

The list is not yet complete, and the committee will be increased to at least 250, so that it may be broadly representative of all phases of opinion, and of all the professions, business occupations, and trades.

The following acceptance has been signed by the members of the committee:

"We accept your invitation to become members of the Committee of Organization of the Citizens' Union, upon the understanding that the principles of the union are the separation of municipal from State and National politics, and the honest, efficient, and independent administration of the City Government.

"We approve the principles and objects of the proposed union as stated in the foregoing declaration, and will use our best efforts to carry it into effect, irrespective of political parties representing National and State issues."

Some Who Have Signed It.

Among those who have signed are representative merchants, lawyers, labor men, bankers, and others. Among the merchants are John Claflin, Henry Rice, who is President of the Hebrew Benevolent Society; Charles Stewart Smith, Woodbury Langdon, Benjamin Altman, James H. Dunham, Henry W. Cannon, James J. Higginson; Ewald Fleitman, Jacob W. Mack, Max J. Lissauer, and John Stewart, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Masons of the State of New York.

The bankers are represented by J. Pierpont Morgan, John A. Stewart, President of the United States Trust Company; Frederick D. Tappen, President of the Gallatin National Bank; Charles S. Fairchild, President of the Security and Trust Company; Jacob H. Schiff of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., J. Harsen Rhoades, President of the Greenwich Savings Bank, and Joseph Fox, President of the American Savings Bank.

Among the members of labor unions who have already signed are Daniel C. Harris, President of the State Division American Federation of Labor; Harry White, Secretary National Garment Workers; George C. Tombleson, Gilders' Union; William F. O'Brien, Granite Cutters' Union; John J. Pallas of the Patternmakers' Union; John N. Bogert of Typographical Union No. 6; George H. Warner of the Machinists' Union, F. D. Gaillard of the Carpenters' Union, John T. Lawrence of the Clothing Cutters' Union, Horace J. Park of the Paper Hangers' Union, and Herman Robinson of the Garment Workers' Union.

Some of the builders and manufacturers are Abram S. Hewitt, John M. Cornell, Richard Deeves, and John J. Tucker.

For the Exchanges.

The exchanges are represented by Thomas A. McIntyre and Charles W. Hogan of the Produce Exchange, Edward J. Berwind of the Coal Exchange, W. Lanman Bull, ex-President of the Stock Exchange, and Alfred E. Marling, President of the Real Estate Exchange.

The steamship companies are represented by Gustav H. Schwab and Lewis H. Spence.

Some of the real estate men are Horace S. Ely, ex-President of the Real Estate Exchange; Cyrus Clark, President of the West Side Association; Charles T. Barney, Joseph L. Buttenwieser, and Hiram Merritt.

Among the lawyers are Joseph H. Choate, William B. Hornblower, Arthur Von Briesen, President of the Legal Aid Society; ex-Judge Myer S. Isaacs, Edward M. Burghard, John G. Agar, and Elihu Root.

The insurance companies are represented by Richard Katzenmayer, ex-President of the Arion Society, and Hubert Cillis, Secretary of the German Life Insurance Company, and ex-President of the Liederkranz.

Among the physicians are E. G. Janeway, Dr. William H. Draper, Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa, and Dr. L. Bolton Bangs.

The City Club is represented by John E. Parsons, President; James C. Carter, and Prof. J. H. Van Amringe, Trustees. Of the Social Reform Club there are Edward D. Page, Charles F. Wingate, and E. R. L. Gould, President of the Model Tenement House Society. The representatives of the University Settlement Society are James B. Reynolds and Richard Watson Gilder. The Good Government Clubs are represented by R. Fulton Cutting, President of the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor; Adolph Openhym, George Haven Putnam, John E. Eustis, Franklin Pierce, George M. Cassatt, and Henry R. Kunhardt, and among the members of the City Vigilance League are William M. Kingsley, Treasurer, and Edwin S. Kassing, a Trustee.

When Croup comes suddenly, a life may be lost before you can go for the doctor. Give DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. It almost invariably cures.—Adv.

SUGAR AND TOBACCO TRUSTS

G. Waldo Smith, of the Wholesale Grocers' Association, Defended the Combination's Methods.

BENEFIT TO ALL, HE SAID.

James B. Duke of the American Tobacco Company Was the Only Other Witness Examined—Examination of That Trust to be Continued To-day.

The joint legislative committee for the investigation of trusts sat yesterday morning in the Aldermanic Council Chamber. Long before the arrival of Senator Lexow a large number of spectators had taken their seats, and G. Waldo Smith of the Wholesale Grocers' Association and James B. Duke of the American Tobacco Company stood ready to be questioned. These were the only two witnesses called, for the chamber was required by the Board of Aldermen at 2 o'clock, and no other meeting place had been arranged for.

Mr. Smith was questioned at some length as to the relations between the Wholesale Grocers' Association and the American Sugar Refining Company and the operation of the "factor's agreement." He maintained that the trust tended to a condition of stability in trade. Mr. Duke's examination was not concluded when the adjournment was reached. He told of a "consignment agreement" under which the jobbers dealt with the tobacco company. He will resume his testimony at 10 o'clock this morning.

At 10:25 A. M. Mr. Lexow took his seat. He asked if Mr. Elverson or Mr. Johnson, both of whom are connected with the United States Rubber Company, was present. There was no reply. On Saturday last these gentlemen were also called, but failed to respond, and Assemblyman Bedell remarked that there was some irregularity in the service of the subpoena.

The Wholesale Grocers' Association.

G. Waldo Smith, President of the Wholesale Grocers' Association, was then called by Chairman Lexow. He stated that the association was not incorporated. Its operations covered the City of New York and cities along the Hudson River to Poughkeepsie; the State of New Jersey as far as Paterson; Vermont, Connecticut, and New Hampshire. Its members must be distributors of food products at wholesale, with a few exceptions of large retailers, and each member of a firm admitted to membership had to pay $10 a year.

"Does not your association control the sale of sugar to jobbers in the States named?"

"No, Sir; we don't control the price of sugar in any way."

"Do you mean to say that your association doesn't control the price of food products by means of the jobbers who compose your association?"

"Yes, Sir; I do."

"Who controls the price, then?"

"No one, Sir."

The association's secretary sent out, he said, a list of the change of prices in sugar.

"Why do you make a distinction in regard to sugar?"

"Sugar is the most important product we sell."

Witness said that these bulletins were first sent out after the sugar refiners established rules regarding the sale of sugar. These rules were the result of a conference between a number of dealers and Messrs. Havemeyer and Searles. Other sugar people were present at the conference whose names he did not remember. No concern competing with the Havemeyers was there represented.

"Don't you know that your Secretary gets the price of sugar from the American Sugar Refining Company?" inquired Mr. Lexow.

"I have an impression that the price is hung up in their office, and the Secretary gets it there."

"Don't you know that he is ordered to go there and get it?"

"I don't know anything about it," answered Mr. Smith.

The Association's Rules.

The rules of the Wholesale Grocers' Association were touched upon next. Witness did not think that they were drawn up by the American Sugar Refining Company or that the latter paid for the printing of them. If such a disbursement was made, he would not know of it. "The association only meets once a year, and then we have difficulty in getting a quorum. The rules were drawn up nine years ago, and they have not since been changed," said Mr. Smith. Witness did not think that the difficulty in getting a quorum was due to the fact that those who formed the association were the instruments of the refining company.

Chairman Lexow here handed the witness a little green book. "Isn't that a copy of your rules?"

"It is to the best of my knowledge."

"Now, can you explain how it is that these rules can be revised, amended, and distributed without your knowledge as President of the association?"

"I don't attend to that part of the business of the association."

Selling at a Loss.

Witness said that the grocers were selling sugar at a loss previous to the formation of the association. "We made an average profit of 4.42 per cent. in three years," he said. "The cost of doing this business is 6.5 per cent., so that we now lose one-third of the cost, where formerly we lost the whole cost."

Speaking of his own firm of Smith & Sills, witness reiterated that they were losing money by selling sugar, and sugar was 30 per cent. of the entire business.

"This, notwithstanding that you get three-sixteenths of a cent per pound of rebate?" asked Senator Lexow.

"Yes, Sir."

"Do you wish to be understood as saying that the American Sugar Refining Company is responsible for the rules making the price of sugar on an equality everywhere?"

"The Wholesale Grocers' Association had nothing to do with that rule, to my knowledge. Our association had nothing to do with the fixing of prices since five or six years ago."

Mr. Smith said the factor system was instituted at the solicitation of Southern and Western grocers in October, 1895, and the rebate was allowed every three months instead of on every bill. To get this rebate, the factor had to show that he had not sold below the daily list of prices. "The only markets open to us in New York are the American Sugar Refining Company and the Mollenhauer Company. We get the same rebates, terms, allowances, and credits from each of them, but there is no agreement in existence," he added.

"Is not the product of the Mollenhauer Company fixed by the quoted prices of the Refining Company?"

"I have no knowledge of any such thing."

Mr. Smith said they fixed the price daily as telegraphed by their brokers.

To Maintain the Price.

"I am sorry that we should seem to know more about your business than you do," said Senator Lexow, as he handed the witness a copy of the factor's agreement.

"That's not at all wonderful," returned Mr. Smith, as he examined the document. "All that is shown by that agreement is that we make an affidavit to maintain the price of sugar."

"Do not these affidavits you make show the conditions on which you receive the sugar?"

"No, Sir. We were handling sugar at net cost, which meant ruin. We went to the sugar refineries. They said they would give us a list of their customers, and if 95 per cent. of them should ask for what we wanted they would grant it. Then it was found that 99 per cent. of them wanted it."

"Then the American Sugar Refining Company proposed the organization of your association?"

"That was simply with respect to an agreement. No association was formed at the time. We were looking for a rebate which would prevent the cutting of prices. We asked the company to fix a price and limit the price. We were granted what we asked."

The witness said that sugar was sold all over the world at the same price, but under different conditions.

"Do you mean to say that there is no competition in the world in sugar?" asked Senator Lexow.

"I did not mean the world. I only meant where our organization existed."

Combination a Benefit.

Chairman Lexow then asked the witness if factors' agreements did not destroy competition, and he answered that combinations were a benefit to the trade and to the customer. Goods would be sold at ruinous prices only for these agreements.

"How, then, do you account for the fact that trade went on for the 1,800 years of the Christian era without these syndicates?"

"Twenty-five years ago there wasn't 5 per cent. of all goods sold in the retail stores of uniform quality and price. Now 75 per cent. are of uniform quality, cost, and price."

"You don't handle the Arbuckle brand of coffee?"

"I am thankful to say we don't."

"Now, is it not a fact that the Wholesale Grocers' Association is a tail to the kite of the American Sugar Refining Company?"

"No, Sir."

The witness here denied that the American Sugar Refining Company compelled the wholesale grocers not to buy imported groceries.

"Does not the American Sugar Refining Company refuse to sell to the retailer direct?"

"No, Sir; I think it sells to large retailers."

"Is not the sale of sugar absolutely essential to the success of the jobbing business?"

"Yes, Sir; it is."

The Success of a Factor.

"Hence a factor's making or unmaking depends on his securing a factor's agreement from the American Sugar Refining Company and its allies?"

"It depends on whether he can sell sugar or not. The destruction of the jobber lies in fierce competition. The rescue of the jobber lies with the manufacturers, who have come to our aid generously and saved the wholesale grocers from ruin."

"Therefore, the making or unmaking of a wholesale grocer depends upon the granting of a factor's agreement by the sugar refiners?"

"A man not having a factor's agreement would be put to great disanvantage as compared with his competitors."

"Do you think that the American Sugar Refining Company would cancel the agreement if rejected by the wholesale grocers?"

"I think they would be delighted to do so. If the factor's agreement was withdrawn there would, of course, be no factors."

"And there would be free competition?" said Senator Lexow.

"Yes, Sir, and universal ruin," replied the witness.

Mr. Smith said in regard to granulated sugar that one man in a hundred could go into Wall Street and fix the price for the other ninety-nine before the formation of the so-called sugar trust.

A Percentage on Soap.

"How in regard to the selling of soap?" asked Senator McCarren.

"Well, we have no written agreement with the manufacturer, but when we send in our check we take off a certain percentage. We simply tell manufacturers we won't handle their goods unless we get a rebate."

"So, then, they are under your thumb to a certain extent?" said Assemblyman Mazet.

"No, Sir; we only say we won't use their goods unless we are paid for it."

"In other words, you ask them to save you from yourselves?" said Senator McCarren.

"That's it exactly; we ask them to save us from the fierce competition which would ensue if we had not an agreement to limit the price."

"Is it not a fact that you are building up an instrument for the perpetuation of a monopoly by the American Sugar Refining Company by means of this factor's agreement?"

"No, Sir, for the reason that capital can come in at any time and break up the combination."

In reply to another question, the witness said that the Wholesale Grocers' Association did not fix the price of sugar, but that the American Sugar Refining Company and the four other refineries fixed it.

A Surprise to the Chairman.

Mr. Smith further said that there was nothing to prevent the Mollenhauer or any competing company from underselling the American Sugar Refining Company. When asked by Senator Lexow whether he was sure of that, the witness gave figures: "Today," he said, "we can buy at 4⅜ from the American and at 4 5-16 from Mollenhauer." He said the rebate system was twenty-five years older than the Wholesale Grocers' Association.

"Only for the factors' agreements," he added, "selling would be at cost price. The more Congress and the Legislature let business alone, the better it will be for the entire community. The interests of the capitalist, merchant, and laborer are identical. The merchant and the laboring man are one and inseparable."

This voluntary statement on the part of the witness was apparently a surprise to the Chairman.

TOBACCO COMPANY METHODS.

James B. Duke Tells of the Organization and the Agreement with the Jobbers.

James B. Duke, President of the American Tobacco Company, was the next witness. He said the company was organized in 1890, and incorporated in New Jersey. The consolidation then consisted of five concerns—W. Duke, Sons & Co. of Durham, N. C.; Allen & Ginter of Richmond, Va.; W. S. Kimball & Co. of Rochester, N. Y.; the Kinney Tobacco Company and the Goodwin Co. of New York City.

"Why did you organize in New Jersey?" asked Mr. Lexow.

"Lower taxes in that State was the principal reason."

Mr. Duke said that since the organization of the company there had been taken into the consolidation the National Tobacco Company of Louisville, Ky.; T. Whitlock & Co. Tobacco Works, Marburg Brothers, Hess & Co., the Consolidated Cigarette Company, and others. There were nine in all. No manufacturing had been done in New Jersey since the organization. Of the incorporated factories there were closed Goodwin & Co., the Consolidated Cigarette Company, and the Hall factory. Those brands continued to be manufactured in other of the company's factories.

The witness said the closing of the Goodwin factory caused the discharge of 150 hands. He thought that probably the same number were discharged from Hall & Co.'s. When asked by Mr. Lexow if 450 had not been discharged from Hall's, Mr. Duke said Hall did not employ that number. He later admitted that 350 men and girls obtained employment there, but claimed that many of them went over to the Twenty-second Street factory. About 300 were discharged when the Consolidated Cigarette Company's factory was closed. They closed the Ellis factory in Baltimore, consolidating it with the Consolidated Cigarette Company of New York, which had been closed. He thought most of the workers discharged were re-employed. There had been two factories burned in New York since the consolidation, so that the New York factories were now embraced in the one in Twenty-second Street, the capacity of which had been doubled.

"Do you mean," said Mr. Lexow, "that you increased the size and facilities of other factories or that you incorporated them in this company?"

"We increased the size of the Twenty-second Street factory."

Chairman Lexow said he would like to have the figures showing the increase as compared with decrease in productive capacity, owing to either fire or closing.

Agreements with Jobbers.

The witness was then asked about the agreements with the jobbers which the company entered into. He said the company consigned cigarettes on no other terms than those mentioned in the agreement. Jobbers under this agreement who did not discriminate against the company's cigarettes were allowed 2½ per cent. commission, and an additional 7½ per cent. if they handle the company's cigarettes exclusively.

"Then you compel the consignees to fix a price?"

"Yes. Sir."

"Is it not a fact that a man cannot do business unless he handles your cigarettes?"

"He can do business, but he cannot make as much money."

"Does not that state of things tend to make a monopoly?"

"No, Sir; for the simple reason that we make and sell our brands, and any other persons can make their brands."

"Is it not a fact that the small merchant must take your brand to successfully do business, and do you not, by the creation of rebates and discounts, practically secure for your products a monopoly?"

"No, Sir."

Mr. Duke said that the consolidation controlled 80 to 90 per cent. of the cigarette trade. At the time of the consolidation there were about 100 competing companies. It was not a fact that the greater number of the consignees were wholesale grocers. The company in many cases had withdrawn agreements, and it was entitled to do so for the violation of any of its clauses. The committee then adjourned.

KOERNER EVIDENCE CLOSED.

Counsel on Both Sides Will Address the Jury To-day.

The taking of testimony in the case of William Jay Koerner, charged with the murder of Miss Rose Redgate, was finished yesterday in the Court of General Sessions before Judge Newburger. Attorney for both sides will sum up before the jury to-day. District Attorney Olcott may speak for the prosecution.

The witnesses yesterday were for the prosecution, and one of them, Mrs. Mary J. Clay of 44 Seventh Avenue, gave a new version of the shooting. She testified that on Sept. 23, at the corner of Fourteenth Street and Seventh Avenue, she heard a shriek. She looked across the street and saw a woman pursued by a man with a pistol in his hand coming down the stoop of 46 Seventh Avenue. The shot which followed was almost simultaneous with the scream. Upon hearing this, she said, she hastened to her own home, and as she was passing in she saw a mass lying on the sidewalk at the corner. Mrs. Clay was not swerved from her testimony by cross-examination.

Several other witnesses were called, but they were principally to go over details mentioned before. The Court adjourned until 10:30 this morning.

Richard Croker Sails on the Spree.

Richard Croker and his son Frank sailed for Bremen yesterday morning on the North German Lloyd steamship Spree. They will go from Bremen to Wiesbaden. Later Mr. Croker will go to England to look after his race horses, and young Croker will come home. Mr. Croker said he would be back in this city either in August or September. He said he hoped that the performance of the American horses abroad this year will reflect credit upon this country. Mr. Croker has two or three horses entered for the Derby this year. Mrs. Croker and Richard Croker, Jr., were at the pier to see Mr. Croker off. He had a severe cold, and was carefully muffled up. Many Tammany men and others were also at the pier. Among them were John C. Sheehan, ex-Police Justices Feitner and Ryan, Nathan Straus, Andrew Freedman, William Dalton, James J. Coogan, Jefferson M. Levy, James J. Martin, Michael T. Daly, Henry D. Hotchkiss, and John J. Ryan.

Passengers to and from This Port.

The Right Rev. Bishop Littlejohn of Long Island was a passenger on the Atlas Line steamer Altai yesterday from Jamaica.

On the Hamburg-American Line steamship Prussia, from Hamburg, yesterday, were Emil Reach, Paul Wellmann, and C. Willers.

Booked to sail on the American Line steamship St. Paul, to-day, for Southampton, are F. W. Ayer, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Anthony, Mr. and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Henry W. Cannon, Mrs. Wilson-Green, Mr. and Mrs. E. Francis Hutton, H. W. B. Harrison, Edward W. Hooper, the Misses Hooper, Major T. Milburne, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Preston, James R. Roosevelt, J. N. Reed, Lieut. William S. Sims, United States Navy; D. P. Sanford, Harold Vanderbilt, Graham Wallas, and W. A. Waldron.

Deputy Sheriff Accused of Assault.

H. D. Meyers of 424 Lexington Avenue secured a summons yesterday at the Jefferson Market Police Court for William Michaels, a Deputy Sheriff, on the charge of assault. The allegations are that Mr. Meyers went to the jewelry store of J. H. Johnson & Co., at Sixteenth Street and Broadway, yesterday, on some business. As the firm some time ago made an assignment, Mr. Meyers was looking for the assignee. Michaels was in charge of the store, and as Mr. Meyers was endeavoring to explain his business, ejected him. The case will come up for a hearing to-day.

Fayerweather Will Again.

Justice Beekman, in the Supreme Court, has denied an application made on behalf of Mrs. J. B. Reynolds to allow her to discontinue an action that she has brought against Evarts, Choate & Beaman, to compel them to produce the fourth codicil of the will of Daniel B. Fayerweather, which it is alleged was destroyed. The leave to discontinue the action was asked so that a new suit could be commenced in which the colleges, beneficiaries under the will, could be made parties defendant. The motion was denied on consent, and a supplemental complaint will be filed with the colleges as defendants.

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Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against alum and all forms of adulteration common to the cheap brands.

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FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

DRAPERY NOTES.

How easy it seems—until you try it—to give draperies individuality by hanging them according to your own taste.

Yes, but how much easier it is to give them more individuality by letting us design, make, and hang them for you.

We study your rooms and their decoration, then originate special designs for draperies that in fabric, color, embroidery, and style of hanging are delightfully appropriate.

This is bargain time in our drapery department as well.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY, 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET.

LEGAL NOTES.

BREACH OF PROMISE TO MARRY.—William R. Curtis, who had resided in this city for several years, went back in 1885 to Norwich, N. Y., where he was born, and for three years was very attentive to Nellie E. Yale of that village, accompanying her to church and prayer meetings, and to entertainments; he also took her out riding, and frequently visited her evenings. In the Spring of 1888 he made the acquaintance of a Miss Hall of that village, and in 1889 they were married. Miss Yale then recovered judgment in a suit against Curtis for breach of a contract to marry. On the trial the plaintiff testified, among other things, that on one occasion Curtis said: "If I live, I will make you happy." The Court of Appeals has reversed the judgment, holding, in an opinion by Judge Hatch, that the rule of law which formerly permitted contracts of marriage to be inferred from proof of such circumstances as usually attend an engagement has been changed by the statute permitting parties to testify in their own behalf. There must now, in the absence of fraud and deception, be evidence of a contract, a meeting of the minds of the contracting parties. Mere courtship or even an intention to marry is not sufficient. Thorough acquaintance with character, habits, and disposition is essential in order to make a contract intelligently, and the parties may therefore form such an acquaintance without having the inference of a contract. No form of words is required to constitute a contract of marriage, and a formal offer and acceptance is not necessary; but there must be an offer and acceptance sufficiently disclosed or expressed to fix the fact that the parties were to marry, as clearly as if put in formal words.

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EXCESSIVE LEGAL FEES.—The will of Harriet Gross was admitted to probate after a contest lasting three or four weeks, and then a suit was brought in the Supreme Court by John L. Gross, her brother, for the construction of certain clauses of the instrument, and for an accounting by William L. Moore, as administrator, with the will annexed, the latter with the legatees and next of kin being made defendants. The plaintiff sought in the action to set aside a residuary bequest to the executor to be distributed by him according to instructions given to him by the testatrix. Mr. Moore claimed that because no valid instructions were ever given, the original executor took all the residuary bequest absolutely, and that he, as one of the next of kin, was absolute owner of one half of it. The court held on the trial that the bequest was absolutely void, and the General Term imposed costs on Mr. Moore personally. Then, on the accounting, the administrator's accounts were approved by the referee, and the final judgment, which was entered upon the referee's report, contained an item of $17,307 paid by the administrator to his attorney for services, besides a retaining fee of $1,000. Substantially, all the services were rendered by a single attorney in three different proceedings, one being the probate contest, the second a controversy over a claim by a Mrs. Oliver, a boarding house keeper, and the other being the present action. The Appellate Division has reduced the claim for legal fees from $17,307 to $7,250. Of this sum, $5,000 is allowed for services in the probate contest, and that is stated by Justice Rumsey, who gives the opinion, to be a very liberal charge. The total claim of Mrs. Oliver was $1,100, and for the legal services in that case $3,000 was charged. "This statement of facts," Justice Rumsey remarks, "shows there is something wrong about the whole matter. That an administrator could be permitted to subject his estate to so great an expense in litigating its liabilities to an amount only equal to one-third of the fees seems somewhat absurd, and unless some extraordinary circumstances occur, certainly it should not be permitted." The case was three times tried, two verdicts for plaintiff having been set aside for technical errors, and then it went on defendant's appeal to the Court of Appeals, where judgment was affirmed without hearing the respondent. The litigation, after the first trial, Justice Rumsey characterizes as having been a luxury which the administrator availed himself of at his peril, but a counsel fee of $1,250 is allowed. In the present action the General Term, in affirming the judgment that the bequest which Moore was defending, was absolutely void, imposed costs upon him personally. "It would be a strange condition of affairs," Justice Rumsey says, "if this defendant, having been charged personally with the costs of this litigation, should be permitted to fix at his own will a counsel fee to be paid to his own attorney out of the estate." The court allows $1,000 for services in that action.

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LIABILITY OF BENEFIT SOCIETIES.—The Royal Oak Benefit League, incorporated under the laws of 1895, entered into an agreement in June, 1894, with the Royal Benefit Society, organized under the laws of 1892, whereby the latter assumed all the risks of the former organization, and agreed to pay such liabilities and risks, together with the benefits accruing thereunder, to the legal certificate holders. Thomas J. Milborne obtained a certificate of insurance in the first-named association in 1888, and continued to pay his assessments to the substituted company. In April, 1895, there became due to him $1,000, less the amount which he had received for sick benefits. In his suit to recover this sum from the Royal Benefit Society, the latter claimed that it appeared from the provisions of the statute referred to in the complaint, under which these companies were organized, that the contract between them was invalid and inoperative, because it was beyond the power of either to make it. The Appellate Division has affirmed an interlocutory judgment overruling a demurrer to Milborne's complaint, holding, by Justice Patterson, that the defendant by taking over the risk from the Royal Oak Benefit League had put itself in the position of contractor with the plaintiff, and, having permitted him to perform all the terms of the contract he made, it will not be heard to contend that its contract with the other corporation was ultra vires and that plaintiff did not acquire any right as against it to enforce the obligation.

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WHEN EXECUTORS ARE LIABLE FOR COSTS.—Ellen Anderson sued the executor of Margaret Haggerty for $615 for services rendered the latter in her lifetime, including housework from June, 1892, to January, 1895, for which the referee who tried the case allowed her $195, and for nursing the testatrix in her last sickness from January to March, 1895, for which she was allowed $126. The Appellate Division, on appeal, finds that there was no evidence that the housework was worth $195, and that the award of costs against the defendant was entirely improper, because a claim which was so much reduced could not be said to be unreasonably resisted.

Letters of Administration to Franko.

Surrogate Fitzgerald yesterday granted letters of administration to Nahan Franko, the violinist, on the estate of his wife Cornelia, who was the daughter of Jacob Ruppert, the brewer, and who died on Dec. 3. The estate is a small one.

You can't have an omelette without breaking eggs.

We're making it "pie" for the man who wants a suit or overcoat for Spring or Summer, by breaking prices.

Sack suits and cutaways, $12; young men's sizes $10.

Were $14 to $28.

Silk-lined overcoats, $15; young men's sizes, $12; sergelined $10; young men's sizes, $8.

Were $15 to $30.

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February 24th.

China Silk Matinée or Dressing Sacque, trimmed with Ribbon and Oriental Lace. Colors:—Black, White, Pink, Blue and Lavender, $3.75 Each.

China Silk Negligée, trimmed with Oriental Lace and fastened with Ribbon.—Artistic design, showing the season's novelty—open sleeves tied with Ribbon. Colors:—Pink, Blue, White, Lavender and Black, $7.00.

Taffeta Silk Skirts,—Dresden and Persian Designs,—Umbrella Shape,—with corded and dust ruffles. A large variety of shades, $7.50.

James McCreery & Co.,
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